CASE

OF THE

 $\mathcal{F} E W S$

CONSIDERED,

With respect to

CHRISTIANITY.

By the Author of DEISM Refuted.

CALTEROPASSIC SASSIC SONT SASSIC SASS

DUBLIN:

Printed for WILLIAM WATSON, at the Poets-Heads in Caple-Street.

M, DCC, LVIII.



13

I de oil we oil de vide

thin do as his yeth m

The Case of the Jews.

Rrethren, my Heart's desire and Prayer to God for Ifrael is, that they might be faved. In a former Discourse wrote against the Deists, equal Enemies to you and us, who deny all instituted and rewealed Religion; I have justified the Truth of yours, while I have afferted that of the Christian Religion. They both stand upon one Bottom. They only of all the Revelations that ever were pretended in the World, can shew the four Marks before mentioned; which do infallibly Demonstrate the Truth of any Matter of Fact, where they all do meet. And the Confequence is as Plain, that if the Revelation of Moses be True, that of Christ must be True also. And you can never demonstrate the Truth of the Matters of Fact of Moses by any Arguments or Evidences, which will not as strongly evince the Truth of the Matters of Fact of Christ: And, on the other hand, you cannot overthrow the Matters of Fact of Christ, but you must, by the same means, destroy those of Moses. So that, I hope you are involved under the happy Necessity, either to renounce Moses, or to embrace Christ.

But if you will allow (as some of you have done) that the Matters of Fact of our Lord Jesus, as recorded in the Gospels, are True: But will contend, that this does not inser the Truth of his Doctrine; because, as may be alledged, those seeming Miracles which he wrought, were done by Magick. Then I besech you, how will you rescue the Miracles of Moses from the same Objection? The comparison, in this Case, must lie betwixt the Miracles of Moses and of Christ. And I believe you will not deny, but that those re-

corded in the Gospel, are as full as great, as those in

II. If the Deists think to come in here betwixt us, and conclude both to be false Miracles, at least that we cannot be sure they are true Miracles, because, as they Philosophize, we do not know the Power of Nature, and consequently cannot know what Exceeds it.

Anfw. 1. This is an objection not against the Miracles recorded of Moses or of Christ, but against all Miracles. And putting it out of God's power to shew any Miracle, that ought to be believed of Man: which is a Contradiction to the Principles of the Deists themfelves, who allow an eternal Being of infinite Power: and yet, by this, would put it out of his Power, to

make any external Revelation to Men.

2. But, in the next place, their Philosophy is not Good. For though we could not know the utmost stretch of what Nature can do, yet it will not follow, that we cannot know what is contrary to Nature, in those Works of Nature which we do know. For example; though I cannot tell all the whole Nature of Fire, and all its Operations, yet this I certainly know, that it is of the Nature of Fire to Burn: And therefore, if proper Fewel be administred unto it, it is contrary to the Nature of Fire not to confume it. Thus when Ananias, Azarias, and Misael, were thrown into the burning Fiery Furnace, if that Matter of Fact be true, in all its Circumstances, as it is related in the third chap, of Daniel, we can be fure that there was a stop there put to the Natural power of the Fire, which is a Miracle. We can be as fure of it, as of any Thing' we either see or hear. So that the same Scepticism which these Men advance against Miracles, will, as much take away the certainty of our outward Senses; which is the only Postulatum they would have taken as undoubted: and to which they reduce all the Certainty of which Mankind is capable; giving to themselves, by their great Sense, little Preheminence above the Condition of Brutes, to which they would degrade all the rest of the World with themselves. And some of them

C IR

us,

that

, as

Na-

lira-

Mi-

any h is

em-

wer:

, to

not

molt

low,

e, in

r ex-

e of

now,

ere-

it is

Thus

into

true,

hird

ftop

ch is

hing

ici/m

, as

nses;

aken

tain-

lves,

the

le all

e of

hem

t.

them have shewn their Parts in witty Satires upon this subject. But let us leave them with the Company they have chosen, and Return.

As fure as we can be that it is the Nature of Fire to Burn (though we may not know every Thing else it can do) so fure we can be, that it exceeds the power of Nature, to raise the Dead, by the speaking of a Word, to cure the Lame, Blind, &c. by the same means, or he Touch of one's Finger without any other Application.

III. Now then, the Miracles recorded of Christ, beting as great as those recorded of Moses, and carrying, along with them the same Evidences of their Truth, deduced down from that Time to this, what reason can be given for the Believing of the One, and yet Rejecting of the other? There can be none, my Friends, only there are some Prejudices under which you Labour, that stop your way towards receiving of the Truth, which you cannot deny; as conceiving it inconsistent with your Interpretation of some Texts in your Law.

But ought you not rather to suspect your Interpretations (especially where the Words will favourably bear another) than to reject such an Evidence as must undermine your Law itself; and destroy its infallible Certainty, by disowning the same, in the only Case that carries the same Demonstration along with it? God cannot contradict Himself. And therefore would never have set his own Seal (which it is not possible to Counterfeit, as before is shewn) to the Truth of the Gospel, if it did, in the least Jot, contradict or destroy the Law. Therefore it behoves you well to consider, whether those Things that you take for Contradictions, are such. In order to which

filling. The Fulfilling of a Prophecy, is not its Destruction, but Completion. So of all Types or Shadows, which point at Things to came: when the substance is come, the shadow ceases of course.

Now, if the Messiah was prophesied of, and Typissed in the Law, then his coming will indeed put an end to these, but not by way of destroying, which would be

A 3 contradicting,

contradicting, but of fulfilling them, which is confirming, and attesting to the Truth of them. And I suppose you are not ignorant that our Messiah did not pretend to defiroy the Law, but to fulfil it. And did most strongly Affert and Confirm it, to the least Matth. v. Fot. And did Fulfil it, in every Circum-17, 18, 19. stance, even to his suffering without the Luk. xvi. Gate, to answer the Burning of the 17. Body of the expiatory Sacrifice, without Heb. xiii. the Camp, &c. That (as himself said) 12: all Things might be fulfilled, which were Lev. XVI. Written in the Law of Moses, and in the 27. Prophets, and in the Pfalms concerning Luk. XXIV. bim. Some of which are repeated here-Sect. XII. after.

2. But I will carry this Argument further. That not only there is no Contradiction to the Law, in the Gospel; but that the Law cannot be true, unless you allow the Truth of the Gospel. For no other way possible is there to reconcile the Promises made in the Law, but as they are fulfilled in the Gospel, of which let me give some few instances, out of many.

1. The Scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a Lawgiver from between his Feet, until Shiloh Gen. xlix. come: And unto him shall the gathering of

10. the People, or Nations be.

This the Chaldee and Antient Jewish in-

terpreters do understand of the Messiab.

And the Scepter being long fince departed from Judah, and no other Messiah come, but our Lord Jesus Christ; to whom the gathering of the Nations or Gentiles has been; the Rabbies of the Jews, since his coming, have strained their Wits, to invent Salvos and Evasions for this Prophecy. Some of them say, that by Shiloh here was not meant the Messiah, but Moses. Others say, it was the Tabernacle at Shiloh. But others thinking these Interpretations not tenable; and that it cannot be denyed to be meant of the Messiah, have fenced about the word Scepter, which they contend to be a Rod, not of Rule, but of Correction which should not

not depart from Judab till Shilob, or the Messiah should come. Others, not liking this, allow it to be a Scepter of Government; but then turn it this way, viz. That the Scepter should not Finally or for ever depart from Judab, because the Messiah should come, that is, to restore it. But this being an altering, instead of Expounding the Text, others seeing there could not be any tolerable Evasion made from the Words of the Text, have boldly adventured upon a new way of satisfying it, viz. That the Scepter or Dominion, is not yet departed; that is, not Totally, for that some of them, have somewhere or other, some share or other of Government, or Jurisdiction, more or less; at least some that have, one way or other descended from the Tribe of Judab, though it may not be known.

I will not take up time to Examine or disprove these pretences. They carry guilt in their Face. And being all contradictory to one another, shew to what a Confusion the Jews are brought, in forcing their way through the plain Predictions of the Messah, of which I

will go on to more Instances.

ming,

pose

tend

most

leaft

um-

t the

hout

(aid

were

the

ning

ere-

hat

the

you

-loo

aw,

me

-שיו

iloh

of

in-

om

ord

or

his

ind

by

0-

ers

at

ve

to

ald

ot

2. Thus faith the Lord, David shall never want a man to fit upon the Throne of the House of Israel. Neither shall the Priests the Levites, Jer. xxxiii. want a man before me, to offer Burnt-offer- 17, 18, ings, and to kindle Meat-offerings, and to 20, 21. do Sacrifice continually— Thus saith the

Lord, If ye can break my Covenant of the Day and my Covenant of the Night, and that there should not be Day and Night in their Season; then may also my Covenant be broken with David my servant, that he should not have a Son to Reign upon his Throne, and with the Levites the Priests, my Ministers. Now is all this gloriously fulfilled in our Messiah, the Son of David, who is made Lord of Heaven and Earth, and of whose Kingdom there shall be no End. But without this, how is this Prophecy sulfilled? What Son of David can you produce, who now Reigns over the House of Israel? And as for the Covenant with Levi, that is as much broken, for instead of sacrifices Continually, you have not now, nor have

have had fince the Destruction of Jerusalem, near 1800 Years, any Sacrifice at all. But if you understand these Prophecies, as of the Kingdom of the Messiah, so of his Priesthood, of which that of Levi was a Type, and Fulfilled in it, then is this Prophecy exactly accomplished in the Evangelical Priesthood, which our Messiah has instituted; and which, we doubt not, will according to the utmost extent of this Prophecy of it, last as long as the Covenant of Day and Night; that is, as our Messiah has again given us his Assurance, even unto the End of

the World. And that the Gates of Hell shall never be able to prevail against it. Some xxviii. 20. of the Jews pretend, that David will be xvi. 18. raised from the Dead, and made Immortal, Limborch. to sulfil this Prophecy. But others, re-Collat. p. jecting this Interpretation, say, that this is to be meant of the Time after the Messiah, &c. That after the Messiah shall

come, of the Seed of David, there shall be no more want of his Seed, to Rule, &c. But the Words of the Text are, that David shall never want a Man to sit upon the Throne of the House of Israel. And putting to this, after the coming of the Messiah, is adding to the Text. And the like Liberty, would leave nothing certain, in any Text of the Bible, or in any other Writing. The next I produce is,

3. That most exact Description of the Death and Sufferings of the Messiah, with the Reason of it, viz. as an Expiation and

Satisfaction for the Sins of the People.

And how forced and foreign is that Interpretation which some of your modern Jews have put upon this Chapter, on purpose to avoid the plain Proof of our Messiah therein? As if the Person there spoke of, were not any particular Person, but only a Description of the People of the Jews, in the Name of a Person; of their present Dispersion through all Nations; with the Contempt and Misery which they suffer; and withal their making many Profelytes to their Religion, in this

their Dispersion.

00

nd

of

nd

hed

in-

ng

ng

ab

of

all

ne

be

al,

e-9

115

he

all

re

he

p-

to

he

r-

g.

he

th

nd

a-

on

of

of,

on

1;

th

al

ir

For their many Proselytes, we hear not of them. If the Jews keep their own Ground, it is the most that, in your present. Circumstances, you feem to expect. And would be well content to compound for it, not only bere, but in all the Countries whither you are difperfed. What King, what Nation have you converted? Nay, in our Part of the World, what Family, what Persons? And we hear as little of it from other Parts. You Boast of many in Spain and Portugal; but they conceal it, and we know them not. But the flowing in of the Gentiles has been to the Christian Church. And only so, can the Promise of it to your Church be verified, that is, as yours was a Type of ours; or as ours is truly yours, fulfilled and continued, in the Reign of your Meshab, pursuant to all the Prophecies which went: before of Him. Therefore by all that has yet appeared of your Dispersion, it is as a just Punishment for your own Sins; and not for the Conversion of the Gentiles. But how for their Conversion? When your learned Jew confesses (as quoted) That you have no Arguments against the Gentiles, nor can convince any of them. And in all the Prophecies of this your Difpersion (some of which are recited, Sect. xi.) there is nothing told of the Conversion of the Gentiles as thereby defigned; but only as a Punishment of your Iniquity: and, at length, for your Conversion as well as that of the Gentiles. As that fer. xxxiii. God will have mercy upon you, and cause : 26. your Captivity to return. That the Re-Ifai.lix. 20. deemer shall come to Zion, and turn away Iniquity from Jacob. And in the mean time, that you should be rejected, for your Wickedness, and another People chosen in your Place. For thus it Ifai. lxv. is said to you. But ye are they that forsake the Lord—Therefore I will number 11 to 16. you to the Sword -- Because when I called, ye did not Answer; when I spake ye did not bear ---(ye did not hearken to the Words of the Lord, in the A .5 ;

Mouth of that Prophet, whom he told you Deut. xviii. he would fend. Therefore thus faith the Lord God, behold my servants shall Eat, but ye 18, 19. shall be Hungry; behold my servants shall Drink, but ye shall be Thirsty: behold my servants shall rejoyce, but ye shall be ashamed: behold my servants shall Sing for, Joy of Heart, but ye shall Cry for Sorrow of Heart, and shall Howl for Vexation of Spirit. And ye shall leave your Name for a Curse unto my Chosen: For the Lord God shall slay thee; and call his servants by another Name. How literally is this fulfilled! God hath chosen the Christians in your place; and called his servants by another Name. Not that you should be finally rejected : but till the Fulness of the Gentiles shall come in. And then shall you be converted by them; and not they by you. Therefore are you fatally deluded, who attribute to yourselves, and to your present Circum-flances, all that Righteousness which is spoken of the Messiah in liii. of Isaiah. As, by his Knowledge shall my Righteous servant Justify many, &c. Was it for this end that God foretold your Dispersion? No, but for your grievous Iniquities, and for your own Conversion.

Ezek. vi.

As faid by a Prophet of your own, yet

Ezek. vi.

will I leave a Remnant, that ye may have
that shall escape the Sword, among the Nations, when ye shall be scattered through Coun-

Chap. xii. They shall know that I am the Lord, when 15, 16. I shall scatter them among the Nations, and Disperse them in the Countries: But I will

leave a few Men of them—that they may Declare of their Abominations, among the Heathen, whither they come, and they shall know that I am the Lord: That is, you Jews shall know. It is to convince and Con-

vert

ou

ord

ye

all

all all

rt,

od

ne.

by

et-

in.

bey

at-

mhe

all

nis

or n.

vet

ve a-

n-

a-

ney m-

at

at

n,

en

nd

re

at n-

rt

the

vert you that you shall be so dispersed, as you are this Day. Again, Are ye not as Amos ix. the Children of the Ethiopians unto me; O 7, 8, 9. Children of Israel, saith the Lord? Behold the Eyes of the Lord God are upon the sinful Kingdom, and I will destroy it from off the face of the Earth; saving that I will not utterly destroy the House of Jacob, saith the Lord; for lo I will sift the House of Israel among all Nations, like as Corn is sifted in a Sieve, yet shall not the least Grain fall upon the Earth.

You shall be preserved, in your Dispersion, in order to your Repentance, not for your Holiness to Convert the Nations, for you are called the sinful Kingdom, and as Children of the Ethiopians. And God will choose other hands to raise his Kingdom among the Heathen; In that Day I will raise up ver. 11. the Tabernacle of David that is fallen—

That they may possess the Remnant of Edom, and of all Heathen which are called by my Name, faith the Lord? that doth this. See that fulfilled this day. Where are the Heathen that are called by the Name of the Lord? Who does Posses them, but our Messah, the Son of David, by whose Name they are called Christians? In vain therefore do you expect the Heathen to be converted by you. You fee it done already, by those whom God has chosen in your Room; and who now feek to Convert you, by persuading you to Hearken to Moses, and your own Prophets. Who have told you: of this Conversion of the Gentiles, while you remain in your obstinacy. I am fought Isai. Ixv. of them that asked not for me; I am found of 1, 2. them that fought me not: I said behold me, behold me unto a Nation that was not called by my Name. But unto Ifrael he faith, I have spread out my hands all the day unto a Rebellious and gain-saying People. Yet you.

would attribute great Holine's to yourselves in this your Dispersion, even all that which is spoken of the Messiah in the liii. of Isaiah.

I have insisted thus long upon it, because this is all you have to say against that wonderful Prophecy of

the low, outward Appearance of the Messiah when he should come; and of the end of his coming, not sighting (as you expect) but suffering: not conquering Men with the Sword, but as it is there expressed, (ver. 10.) Giving up his Soul, an Offering for Sin; whereby to Redeem us from that Death denounced Gen. ii. 17. against Sin; And so Conquering him that had the Power of Death, that is, the Devil; to whom we were in Bondage, lying under the Curse, of which he was made the Executioner.

And this (till the Time should come) was Shadowed out to us in several Types and Representations of it, not only in your Law, which was but one of them. For Sacrifices (the most express Type of the Death and

Sacrifice of the Messiah) were instituted up-Gen. iii. on the first Sin of Man, and the Promise of the Messiah then given, and his Conquest of the Serpent. And were practised by Cain, and Abel, Noah, Abraham, &c. before the Law. But

most lively expressed in the Sacrifice of Gen. xxii. Isaac; upon which the Promise of the 18.

Messiah was again renewed to Abraham.

This Salvation by the Messiah was likewise prefigured by the saving of Noah and his Family in the Ark; as by your Passage through the Red-sea, and Deliverance out of Egypt; particularly by the Erection of the Brazen serpent, as of Christ upon the Cross; and your Salvation only by looking upon that, as ours by Faith in him. But these Types may be over-valued, when we rest in them, without looking forward to what they Represent. Therefore Hezekiah broke that

Brazen-serpent to pieces, and called it Ne-2 Kin. bushtan, a contemptible Name, that is, xviii. 4. only a Bit of Brass. And God expresses himself with as much Indignation against your Sacrifices, as insufficient of themselves, to recon-

your Sacrifices, as insufficient of themselves, to reconcile to him. In which Sense, he declares that he bates

them, that they are a Trouble and an Abomination to him, and that he is weary to bear Isai. i. 11. them. And that he will not accept of to 15. them, or has required them, as a Satisfaction for Sin. What is it then that he will accept? Even the Meffiab, for whom a Body was prepared, in which he was to make that Pfal. xi. Atonement, which the Bodies of Beafts could 6, 7. not. And which is very particularly described in the liii. of Isaiab. And cannot be applied to the Jewish Nation (as they would now turn it) under their present Sufferings and Calamity. It is faid ver. 12. He bore the Sin of many, and made Intercession for the Transgressors. Do the Jews make Intercession for the Gentiles? Or how do they bear their Sins? It is faid, ver. 9. He had no violence, neither was any Deceit in his Mouth; yet it pleased the Lord to bruise him, &c. But what is before recited out of your Prophets, . and much more could be added to the same purpose, shew plainly, that you have been bruised for your own great Wickednesses. And the Opinion of your own Righteousness is not the least part of your Delusion. But you oppose yourselves, and set up contrary Pretences. For when you come to give an Account why your Messiah has delayed his coming so long beyond the Time which was limited by the Prophets; you have no other Answer, but that it is because of your Sins. And they must be Sins more than ordinary, which have provoked God to break his Promises, so oft repeated, concerning the Time of the Meffiah's coming. So that bere you make yourselves the greatest Sinners that can be: But in answer to Isai. lin. then you are Righteous altogether, and there is no Deceit in your Mouth! your Nation is the Righteous servant of the Lord there spoke of!

But of that Servant it is said, ver. 8. For the Transgression of my People was he stricken. Therefore he was

not that People; but he fuffered for that People.

The learned Jew says, That the Death Lembor. which the Christians would infer of the Collat. p. Messiah from this of Isai. liii. means not a real Death (for they suppose rightly, but misunderstood, that their Messiah will live for ever) but only Labores & Flagella (as he words it) great Labours and Assistance, which they suppose he may endure, Ante Persectam Regni Revelationem, before the full establishment of his Kingdom. And he brings, as a Parallel place, in Deaths oft, which the

as a Parallel place, in Deaths oft, which the 2 Cor. xi. Apostle speaks of himself, but it means no

23. more than Dangers.

Ans. I. The Messiah's undergoing Stripes and Assistance, tho' in order to his Kingdom, is as adverse to the Jews notion of the Messiah, as Death it self. For they suppose him to go on gloriously in Conquests and Victory; and not to be Scourged, or Ignomini-

oufly treated.

Ans. 2. Being in Deaths, shews it self to be a Figurative expression: For a Man can be in Death but once, therefore, not in that Sense, often in Deaths. But as a Man in Battle, or Storms at Sea, may be said to be often in Deaths, so the Apostle in the many Dangers, which he there Repeats. But far otherwise are the Expres-

fions concerning the Death of the Messiah,
Dan. ix. ver, 8, 9, 12. He was cut off out of the Land
23, 26. of the Living. He made his Grave with

the Wicked. He poured out his Soul unto Death. And Messiah the Prince shall be cut off, but not for himself, &c. If these Expressions do not signify. Death, what others can? And the Jews struggling against it, shews only, that they are resolved not to be convinced, by any Words whatsoever that can be spoken. They try all ways, but dare stick to none. For they are contradictory to one another. And if one of their Excuses hold, the rest must be False. Which Consuston of it self, were enough to convince them, you shall see more of them.

To

tuary

To avoid this and other Prophefies, which speak exprefly of the poor and low State, in which the Meffiah was to appear. Behold thy King cometh unto thee Poor, or as we translate it lowly, Zech. ix, o. The modern Jews have framed to themselves two Messiahs: One Ben. Joseph, of the Tribe of Ephraim, who was to be Poor and Contemptible; and undergo great Indignities. The other Ben. David, of the Tribe of Judah, who was to be Victorious, and Conquer all the Earth before him; and to live for ever in Temporal Grandeur. That he was to raise again from the Dead, all the Ifraelites of former Ages: And among them, the first Messiah, Ben. Joseph. Jews shutting fast their Eyes, do Dream, and invent. Meshabs, on purpose because they will not be concluded by the plain Prophesies of the one and only Mejfiab. Where do the Prophets speak of two Messiahs? But speaking all along of one and of the Son or Messiah? does necessarily exclude any other. If there were two, one would not be the Messiah. And by the same Rule they make two, they may make two score of Messiahs. But this sbameless Contrivance shews, how hard they are put to it, to elude the plain Prophefies of the Meffiah ? and is a confirmation of the true import and meaning of these Prophesies, which are not answerable, but by such poor and guilty Shifts. It is for this Reason, that I have been so long upon this Prophesy of Isaiah. And shewn the Dream of your modern Rabbies, of two Mesfiabs, unknown to all your Expositors before Christ came: But invented fince, on purpose to avoid the plain and undoubted Characters which our Fesus bore of the Meffiab.

4. The famous Prophecy of Daniel's 70
Weeks; which according to the Propheti- Dan. ix.
ca! computation of a Year for a Day, 24, &c.
makes 490 Years. In which Time it was
then foretold that the Messiah should come; and our
Messiah did come within that Time. And all there
spoken of him, were punctually sulfilled. As that the
Messiah should be cut off; and soon after, that the Sanc-

tuary should be destroyed; and the Sacrifice and Oblation should cease. And that even after all this, Desola-

tions were determined against your Nation.

And the end of the Messiah's coming is likewise there told, not Temporal Conquests, as you Dream of, but To finish the Transgressions, and to make an end of Sins, and to make Reconciliation for Iniquity, and to bring in everlasting Righteousness.

This Prophecy pinches so close, that the modern Jews to avoid it, would endeavour to discredit the whole Book of Daniel: They dare not quite throw it off, because it was indubitably received by their Foresa-

thers before Christ came. And the high Ezek. xiv. Rank in which Daniel is put, rather gives 14, 20. him the Preference before all the rest of the Prophets, than excludes him out of their Number. It makes him at least, the most highly favour'd of God, of all the Men living in the World in his Time. And his Visions of the four great Empires of the World; and Prophecies of the State-Revolutions which sollow'd so remarkably, make his Prophecies

Ezek. Prophets. And God fets him forth as the xxviii. 3. Standard of Wifdom amongst Men: For these Reasons, the Form after Christ could

these Reasons, the Jews after Christ could not expunge this Book of Daniel. But about 100 Years after Christ, they quite inverted the Method of the Books of the Old Testament, which to that Time had been received amongst them, and made a new Distribution of them: and a Distinction of those they called Aprissamen, or holy Writings; but put them in a Class below the inspired and canonical Scriptures. And into this lower Class they thrust the Book of Daniel, at the End of the Prophets, which before was plac'd in the middle of them.

But this Book of Daniel, if it be not among those which are inspired, in the highest Degree, it cannot stand among any holy or good Writings; but it must be reckon'd false and blasphemous. Because, it speaks of itself all along as immediately inspired by God:

God: And if those Visions and Revelations there related, be not true; then it is telling of Lies in the Name of

the Lord, which is high Blasphemy.

Therefore fince the modern Jews dare not place the Book of Daniel lower than among the boly or pious Writings: they confess it to be inspir'd and canonical; and have only discover'd their own Guilt in seeking to avoid the witness of their own Prophets to our Meffiah.

5. That Promise concerning the Temple 2 Chr. vii. 16.

of Solomon, that God's Name should be there

for ever, and perpetually, cannot be verify'd, but as it was a Type of the Christian Church which shall last for ever. For Types, as Pidures, are often called by the Name of what they represent: And by them, is meant that whereof they are the Types.

6. As that Promise to the Temple of Solomon, so neither can that made to the second Temple, be otherwise

verify'd, than as fulfill'd in our Meffiab:

That the Glory of this latter House shall be Hag. ii. greater than of the former. And yet it was 3, 7, 9.

as nothing, in Comparison of the former.

How then should the Glory be greater? It is told, because, The Defire of all Nations should come into it, and in this Place will I give Peace faith the Lord of Hofts. Here was given the eternal Peace and Re-

conciliation of God with Men, in the Person 2 Cor. 5.

of Jesus Christ in whom God was, by his 19. Means, reconciling the World unto bimself.

Some Jews, to avoid the Force of this Prophecy, do now pretend, that, by the latter House, ver. 9. is not to be meant that second Temple, but some other yet to be This is very precarious, and a guilty Plea. But it will not bear; for it is plain, that it was of that very second Temple which the Prophet spoke. parison, ver. 3. is betwixt that Temple which they then faw, and the first Temple of Solomon. And ver. 7. God speaking of that Temple then built, says, I will fill this House with Glory. And ver. 9. The Glory of This latter House shall be greater than of the former.

Prieft.

If it were spoken of a third or a sourth Temple, the Word former would not relate to the first Temple. And there was no other former, when this Prophecy was given forth. It was the second Temple that seemed as Ezr. iii. 12. nothing in the Eyes of those who had seen the First, who therefore wept. And, to comfort these, it was here promised, that the Glory of that second House, should exceed that of the Former.

But there were other Glories, much greater than that of the Building, which the First Temple had; and the Second had none of them. As your own Rabbies do

reckon them under 5 Heads. 1. The R. Kimchi. holy Ark wherein were the Tables of the &R. Solom. Covenant, the Pot of Manna, and Aaron's in Hag. 1. Rod that budded: And where God was 8. and R. faid to dwell, between the Cherubims that Bechai in cover'd it. 2. The Schechina, or Divine Legem. f. Presence in the Cloud of Glory. 3. The 59. Pfal. lxxx. miraculous Urim and Thummim. 4. The Holy Fire that came down from Heaven. 5. The Gift of Prophecy, or of the Holy Ghoft. These all ceased under the second Temple: which made its Glory much more inferior to that of the first, than the Difference as to the Magnificence of the Building. But all these Glories were much exceeded under the fecond Temple, they were fulfilled, and more divinely exhibited in their Archi-type the Meffiah; who was the true Schechina. God not only appearing in, but personally united to our Nature. Whose holy Spirit descended miraculously in Fire upon his Apostles, the fame Day (of Pentecost) wherein the Law was given in Fire from Mount Sinai; and filled them with the Gifts of Tongues, of Miracles, and of Prophecy, which were: now departed from the Temple; and placed that Infal-

7. Again of this fecond Temple it was said, The Lord Mal. iii. 1. whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his Temple; even the Angel of the Covenant whom

lible Urim and Thummim, in their Hearts, which was but faintly represented in the Breast-Plate of your High-

ye delight in: Behold he shall come saith the Lord of Hosts. Therefore it was necessary that the Messiah should come during the standing of the second Temple.

And that Prophecy can never now be fulfilled.

You have feveral Times attempted to rebuild your Temple, in the Reigns of Adrian, of Constantine, of Julian, when having gained not only that apostate Emperor's Consent, but that he was willing to bear the Expences of it; and gave Orders for the rebuilding of your Temple at Jerusalem, in Odium to the Christians; and the Heathens did with great Zeal (for the same Reason) assist you in it; even then, when you seemed on all Hands to have gained your Purpose - Behold God did immediately himself interpose! And by a terrible Earthquake threw up the Stones out of the very Foundation with that Violence, as destroyed many of the Workmen and Spectators. And by overthrowing the Buildings near adjoining to the Temple, killed and maimed many more of the Jews, who were there gathered together, for the carrying on of this Work.

And when not terrify'd with this, they again attempted to lay the Foundations of the Temple, Globes of Fire bursting out of the very Foundations, not only destroyed the Workmen, but devoured the Stones. This is recorded in Socrat. Hist. Eccl. 1.3. c. 20. and in Sozom. 1.5. c. 22. who appeals to several Witnesses of it, then

living. And our Chrysostom says, We all are Witnesses of this thing. But besides

.

.

are Witnesses of this thing. But besides Orat. 2. these Testimonies of Christians, this is like-Contr. wise told by Ammianus Marcellimus, who Jud.

was not a Christian, in his 23 Book. Thus

the Building of the Temple was defeated at that time A. C. 361. and to this day. Tho' if you had a new Temple to-morrow, that could not folve the Prophecies that were made either to the first or second Temple. Which last has been destroyed, now more than 1700 years. Much less could it satisfy all those Prophecies that speak so particularly of the Time of the Messah's Coming, which are longer since past.

IV. The Prophecies of the holy Scriptures concerning the Time of the Coming of the Messiah, were so noted

and known among the Jews, that when it drew near. viz. about the time that our blessed Saviour came into the World, the Jews were generally looking out for him, and expected his Coming. Some thought that Herod (who repaired the Temple and made it more glorious) was he, and took the name of Herodians. Others

followed Theudas; others Judas of Galilee.

Both of which are mentioned in our History of the Asts of the Apostles, and AA. v. 36. likewise by your Josephus. If it was not Joseph. another Theudas, who as he tells, pretended to Miracles, viz. to divide the River Antig. 1. Jordan, by his Command, and give his xxviii. c. Followers Passage through it, on dry 1, 2. l. xx. Land. He mentions another Impostor, who €. 2. led the Jews into the Wilderness, and pro-

mised them Deliverance, if they would follow him thither: whom Festus destroyed, with all his Followers.

This our Saviour literally foretold. And - cautions against following these Falle-XXIII. 23, Christs and False Prophets into the Desert. And Josephus fays, that there were at that 24, 25, Time (which was about 57 or 58 Years after the Nativity of Christ) many Enchanters and Deceivers, who perfuaded the com-Toseph. Anmon People to follow them into the Detiq. l. xx.

fert, where they promised to work Miracles, &c. He fays, that the Country of Judæa was stored with such; so intent were they then,

to find out their Messiah: And so persuaded that that was the Time of his Coming. The two Brothers Afinaus and Anileus, both Weavers, had mighibid. /.

ty Successes: But were at last destroyed, and were the Occasion of the Destruction of many of the Jews, who followed them, about forty Years after the Birth of Christ.

And about 74 Years after, another Weaver, one Jonathan, led many of the Jews after him into the Wilderness, where he promised to shew them Signs and Wonders.

Id. de Bell. Jad. l. vii.

c. 31.

xviii. c.

xii.

Matth.

26.

c. V1.

He

He was burnt alive, and Multitudes of the Jews were massacred about Cyrene. This was two years after the Destruction of Jerusalem. And Josephus tells that the

great Cause of that, was their Expectation

of their Messiah, then to come. For he Bell. Jud. fays, that the chief Thing which incited l.vii. c. 12.

them to that War (with the Romans) was a

doubtful Prophecy (as he calls it) found in the Holy Scriptures, that, about that Time, one of their Country should be Monarch of the whole World. He said (after the Destruction of Jerusalem) that they were deceived in this Interpretation of the Prophecy; which he (then) applyed

to the Reign of Vespasian, as if fulfill'd in him.

V. But what is more remarkable, the Romans themfelves had the fame Notion current among them. And not only they, but all the eastern Part of the World, which may well include all that was then known. Thus fays Suetonius, in the Life of Vespasian, Percrebuerat Oriente toto vetus & constans opinio, esse in Fatis, ut eo Tempore, Judæa profesti rerum potirentur. i. e. That an ancient and constant Tradition had obtain'd throughout all the East, that in the Fates it was decreed, that, about that Time, some who should come from Judæa, should obtain the Dominion, or Government, i. e. of the World, which the Romans then possessed. And Corn. Tacit. (Hift. 1. 5.) speaks almost in the same Words, telling of the great Prodigies, which preceded the destruction of Terusalem. He says that many understood them as the Fore-runners of that extraordinary Person, whom the ancient Books of the Priests did foretell should come, about that Time, from Judæa, and obtain the Dominion. Pluribus persuasio inerat, antiquis Sacerdotum Literis contineri, eo ipso tempore fore, ut valesceret Oriens, profectique Judæa rerum potirentur.

These ancient Books of the Priests, must either mean the boly Scriptures of the Old Testament, in the Hands of the Jewish Priests, and which were known to the Romans: And, if so, it shews the Sense of the Jews at that Time, and before, that that was the Time of the Messiah's Coming: Or otherwise, which is more

probable,

probable, by these Books, were meant the Oracles of the Sibyls, which were kept with great Veneration by the Roman Priests: And which very plainly foretold the coming of Christ; and pointed out the very Time. And this rais'd fo great an Expectation, and a Jealoufy in the Roman Government, at that Time; with a watchful Eye, particularly upon the Jews. The same Year that Pompey took Jerusalem, one of the Sibyl Oracles made a great Noise, viz. That Nature was about to bring forth a King to the Romans. Which, as Suetonius tells in the Life of Augustus, did so terrify the Senate. that they made a Decree, that none born that Year should be educated. And that those whose Wives were with Child, did each conceive great Hopes, applying the Prophecy to themselves .-- Senatum exterritum censuisse, ne quis illo Anno genitus educaretur, eos qui gravidas Uxores haberent, quod ad se quisque spem traberet, curasse ne Senatus confultum ad Erarium deferretur. And Appian, Plutarch. Salluft, and Cicero, do all fay, that it was this Prophecy of the Sibyls, which stir'd up Cornel. Lentulus at that Time, he hoping that he was the Man who should be King of the Romans. Some apply'd it to Cæsar, which Cicero (De Divinatione) after Cæsar's Death, ridicules, and cautions that those Prophecies should not be interpreted of any future King to be in Rome. Cum Anstititibus agamus, & Quidvis potius ex illis Libris, quam Regem proferant: quem Romæ post bæc nec Dii, nec Homines effe patientur. Virgil in his famous iv. Ecloque, wrote about the beginning of Herod the Great, compliments the Conful Pollio, with this Prophecy, by suppoling it might refer to his Son Salolinus, then born. But the Words are too great to be verify'd of any mere mortal Man. And speak of such a golden Age and Renovation of all Things, as cannot be fulfilled in the Reign of any earthly King. And Virgil does express it, almost in the Words of the boly Scriptures, wherein they tell of the glorious Age of the Messiah; of new Heavens and a new Earth, then to begin; and to be finally

nally compleated, at the End of the World. Ifaiah lxv. 17. 2 Pet. iii. 13.

Ultima Cumei venit jam Carminis Ætas:
Magnus ab integro seclorum nascitur ordo:
Jam nova Progenies cælo demittitur alto.
Tu modo nascenti Puero, quo Ferrea primum
Desinet, ac toto surget Gens aurea mundo——

The last Age decreed by Fate is come: And a new Frame of all Things does begin, An holy Progeny from Heaven descends. Auspicious be his Birth, which puts an End To the Iron Age, and from whence shall rise A Golden State far glorious thro' the Earth.

Then the Poet runs a Division upon the peaceable State of that Reign, persectly a Paraphrase of Isaiab lxv. from ver. 17. which ends ver. 25. The Wolf and the Lamb shall feed together, and the Lion shall eat Straw as the Bullock; and Dust shall be the Serpents Meat. They shall not burt, nor destroy, in all my boly Mountain, saith the Lord.

Occidet & Serpens, & fallax Herba veneni occidet.

No Serpent shall be there, or Herb of poisonous Juice?

Nay the very Atonement for our Sins, which Daniel attributed to the Messiah, chap. ix. 24. To finish the Transgression, to make an End of Sins, and to make Reconviliation for Iniquity, is thus express in this Eclog.

Te Duce, si qua manent sceleris vestigia nostri, Irrita perpetua solvent sormidine terras. By thee, what Footsteps of our Sins remain Are blotted out, and the whole World set free, From her perpetual Bondage, and her Fear.

And the very Words of Haggai, ii. 6. feem to be literally translated by Virgil. Thus says the Prophet of the Coming of the Messiah, Yet once, it is a little while, and I will shake the Heavens, and the Earth, and the Sea, and the dry Land. And I will shake all Nations, and the Desire of all Nations shall come. And thus the Poet,

Aggredere O magnos (aderit jam tempus) Honores, Chara Deum soboles, magnum Jowis incrementum. Aspice Convexo nutantem pondere mundum, Terrasque, tractusque Maris, Cælumque profundum. Aspice Venturo lætentur ut omnia seclo.

Enter on thy high Honor, now's the Time.

Offspring of God, O thou great Gift of Jove.

Behold the World, Heaven, Earth, and Seas do fhake.

n

tl

th

fv

th

by

th

See

Con

Behold how all rejoice to greet that glorious Age.

And as if Virgil had been learned in the Doctrine of Christ, he tells that these glorious Times should not begin immediately upon the Birth of that wonderful Person, then expected to come into the World; but that Wickedness should still keep its Ground in several Places.

Pauca tamen suberunt priscæ Vestigia Fraudis.

—— Erunt etiam altera Bella.

Yet some Remains shall still be lest Of anciedt Fraud, and Wars shall still go on.

Now how Virgil apply'd all this, is not the Matter; whether in Part to Augustus, or partly to Pollio, and partly

partly to Saloninus his Son, then newly born. But it shews the general Expectation that there was, at that Time, of the Birth of a most extraordinary Person, who should introduce a new and golden Age; and both reform and govern the whole World. Juftly therefore

call'd by the Prophet, the Defire of all Nations.

Now the Sibyls had pointed out the Time to be then at hand. And if it should be supposed (tho' there is no Reason for it) that the Jews had forged, or interpolated these Oracles; and made them speak thus in the Language of the boly Scriptures, yet this still shews, that the Jews, at that Time, did so understand the Prophecies of the old Testament, concerning the Messiah, as that then was the Time prefixed for his Coming.

But if these Prophecies of the Sibyls be what they speak themselves (against which nothing but Presumption has yet appeared) then can they not be denied as a demonstrative Proof of our Jesus being the Messiab; for they describe him so personally, and so plainly, that this is made the Cause of Suspicion against them; as if they could not be genuine, because they speak so very plainly

and particularly of Fesus Christ.

f

it

nd

tly

This has carried some Christian Criticks too far, to reject, upon this only Presumption, the Authority of the Sibyls. And yet they have not (not any of them that I can find) taken into due Consideration, the Anfwer which Origen gives to this same Objection of theirs, for it is not a new one. It was first objected by the Heathens. Celsus had recourse to this, alledging, that the Christians had interpolated and added several Things to the Prophecies of the Sibyls. But * Origen appeals to the ancient Copies of them, and provokes

^{*} Αποφηνάμενω, ότι σαρενεγράθαμεν είς τα έκείνης πολλά η βλάσφημα η μη αποδείξας μήδ ό τι παρενεſεάψαμεν' 'Απεδειξε δ' αν, εί τα 'Αεχαιότεςα Καθαρωτερα εδείκνυε, κή θα έχοντα απερ διεται παρεγεγράφθαι. μη αποδείξας δε μηδ' ότι βλάσφημά, ές ε ταυτα. Orig. Contr. Cels. 1. 7.

Celjus or any of the Heathens to shew what was added, which he says they could not Instance; and that certainly they would if they could: Yet some of our Criticks have declared themselves in this for Celjus against Origen, but without answering of Origen's Argument, which Celjus could not; and it is not to be imagined that Origen would have put the Issue upon such a plain Matter of Fast, if it had not been true, and which could

have been so easily disproved.

But this especially is to be considered, that the primitive Fathers of the Church; as Justin, Clemens, Theophilus, Athenagoras, Origen, Eusebius, Lactantius, &c. did lay so great stress upon the Sibyls, and quoted them so often against the Heathens, that they called the Christians Sibyllianists. Clemens Alexandrinus in his Stromat. 1.6. Quotes St. Paul (some Work of his now lost) in his Disputations with the Gentiles, referring them to their own Sibyls. And he lived near to the Time of St. Paul; so that we must suppose this to have been at least the current Opinion of that early age of St. Clement. This is observed, Obiter, for the Sake of some Christian Criticks, who seem not to have a due Regard for the Authority of the Primitive Fathers of the Church.

But as to what concerns you Jews, and the present Subject we are upon; there can be no Dispute, by what is quoted out of the Sibyls, by feveral Authors, before Christ came, that they spoke of a wonderful Perfon to appear in the World; who should Rule all Nations; and that it was understood, as well by the then Jews, as Romans, to be about that Time in which our Jesus was born. Now there could be none but Jews or Heatheus to have made these Prophesies of the Sibyls (there being no Christians then in the World) and, as faid before, it is all one, as to our present Argument, whether the one or the other made them. For I bring them now only to shew, that there was a general Expectation of the Messiah, at that Time, when our Jesus was born And I have shewn that it was Universal, all the World over. The greatest part of which was then

ſ

th

01

to

N

W

ftr

under the Roman Government; who likewise testify that all the Eastern Part of the World had the same Ex-

pectation.

And that not only at that Time, as if then put into their Heads (by the Craft or Artifice of the Jews, as some fanciful Men have pleased themselves to imagine) but that they had it all along as an Antient and undoubted Tradition, written in the Books of Fate: And that it should come to pass at that very Time. And never but at that Time was there any such general Ex-

pectation.

1

.

n

ir

1;

e

15

i-

u-

ent

by

rs,

er-

Va-

nen

our

erus

byls

, as

ent,

ring

Ex-

Fe/us

all

then

nder

This universal Impulse (if we will call it no more) which was imprinted, in what ever manner, upon the Minds of the whole Earth, to expect a glorious and wonderful Deliverer, Restorer, and King of the World, at that Time, when our blessed Lord and Saviour was born (and never before or since) cannot be made of less Account, than a very extraordinary and even divine Apparatus, or preparing of the way, whereby to introduce the Son of God with the general Expectation and Commotion of whole Nature, into the World!

And among all these the Expectation was most firm, as there was most reason with you the Jews, who had the lively Oracles of the holy Scriptures; which punctually pointed out the Time, wherein God had decreed to

fend his great Messiah, into the World.

This appears with a flagrant evidence in your fetting up at that Time, this and that Person for the Meffiah (as I have before shewn out of Fosephus) and so con-

tinued to the Destruction of Jerusalem.

And fince that Time you have not defisted looking out for your Messiah, and following every Impostor, that, with any or no pretence, set himself up for it. As our Lord your true Messiah has foretold to you, that many would come in his Matth. Name, saying, I am Christ. Behold says xxiv. 25. he) I have told you before. But you would not believe. And it has turned to your Destruction.

VI. The History of these false-Messiahs has been wrote by Johannes a Lent. And printed Herbona, 1697, with sufficient vouchers from the Rabbies of the Jerus themselves. Let me but name them; to shew the Succession of Delusion in the Jews. You have heard before out of Fosephus, the multitudes of false Messiahs before the Destruction of Jerusalem. Afterwards A. C. 114. you fet up another, in the Reign of Trajan; one Andrew, which occasioned the Destruction of many Thoufands of you. Again in the Reign of Adrian, another whom ye called Bar Cochab, i. e. the Son of a Star. Alluding to the Star of Jacob, Num. xxiv. 17. And again Rebelling under this Meffiah, caused a most dreadful Destruction amongst you, insomuch, that as yourselves have told it in your own Books; there was twice the Number of Jews that perished, upon this Occasion, more than all those that came out of Egypt. And that you suffered more under Adrian, than under Nebuchadnezzar or Titus. When you were at last undeceived (too late) then you changed the Name of this false-Messiah from Bar Cochab, the Son of a Star, to Bar Cofibab, i. e. the Son of a Lye, as being a falle-Messiah.

And how oft have you been deceived fince? in the year of Christ 434, in the Reign of Theodossus the Younger, another Pseudo-Messiah arose in the Island of Crete, who said that he was Moses; and sent from Heaven to carry the Jews in Crete, on dry Ground, through the Sea, and persuaded several of them to throw them-

felves into the Sea.

In the year of Christ 520. another Pseudo-Messiah, one Dunaan arose in Arabia, and with the Jews who sollowed him, set upon the Bishop and Christinas in the City of Negra, and committed great outrages till he was destroyed.

A. C. 529, the Jews and Samaritans in Palestine, were feduced into Rebellion by Julian, a Pseudo-Messiah, which

occasioned the Destruction of many of them.

And when Mahomet appeared about the Year 620, the Jews flocked to him as their Messiah, to which he at

at first pretended. And they stuck to him, till, as some say, they saw him eat Camels Blood, or, as others tell, for other reasons, they left him. Indeed he left them, and set up other pretences.

After, A. C. 721, they followed a certain Syrian

who faid that he was Christ.

A. C. 1137, they followed another in France, which occasioned their banishment out of that Country; and the slaughter of great Numbers of them.

The year following, viz. A. C. 1138, in Persia, a false Messiab taking Arms, brought great Mischiess up-

on the Ferus there.

15

e

e

.

b

H

r

-

n

ıl

25

e

1,

10

1-

d

e-

0-

e

ić;

of

a-

h

n-

ne

ol-

ne

as

re

ch

0,

he

at

A. C. 1157, the Jews rifing under another Messiah in Spain, had well nigh all of them been cut off.

A. C. 1167, they suffered much under another Messiab

in the Kingdom of Fez.

And the same Year under another in Arabia, who gave for a Sign; that after his Head was cut off, by the King of Arabia, he would Rise to Lise, which he did not; but by this escaped a more cruel Death. And not long after in the same 12th Century, they suffered much by another beyond Euphrates; who gave for his Sign, that he would go to Bed at Night Leprous, and rise Sound in the Morning.

About the Year 1174, another rose in Persia, and led the Ferus into Rebellion, which occasioned great Destruction among them; and one David Almusar, occa-

fioned the like to them in Moravia in Germany.

And again, in the same Century, another Pseudo-Messiah. All mentioned by Maimonides and other Fewish Rabbins.

Who likewise tell us of that most famous Pseudo-Messiah in Persia, called David El David, alias David Alroy, about the year 1199 or 1200, a great Magician who

deluded many of the Jews.

A. C. 1222, many Jews followed a false-Messiah in Germany, whom they called the Son of David. And the same Year expected their Messiah to be born of a Woman, then with Child at Worms; but it proved a Girl.

A. C. 1465, when the Saracens made such Inroads upon Christendom, the Jews then thought their Messiah

was come to fight their Battles.

And the same Year, Rabbi Abraham Avenaris, a Jewish Astrologer, from the Conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in the Sign Pisces, foretold the coming of the Messiah to be then at hand.

And afterwards R. Abarbanel, in his Commentary upon Daniel, p. 84, 86, gathered the Time of the Messiah's coming, from the like Conjunction of Jupiter

and Saturn in Pisces.

About the Year 1497, the Jews were again deceived in Ishmael Sophus, whom they took for their Messiah, who having got together an Army of vile and profligate Men, pursued his Victories successfully through Media, Parthia, Persia, Mesopotamia, and Armenia; but at last cheated the Jews and set up a new Sett for Mahomet.

A. C. 1500, Rabbi Ascher Lemla appeared in Germany, as the Fore-runner of the Messiah, who, he promised should come and restore the Jews to the Land of Canaan, that same Year. And the Jews generally every where did believe him, and appointed public Fasts and Prayers to prepare for the coming of their Messiah.

About the Year 1534, a new Messiab rose up in Spain,

who was burned by Charles V.

As was another at Mantua, R. Salomo Malcho; whom many of the Jews did believe came again to Life, after he was burned, and every Sabbath visited his Wife Zebbati.

But the Emperor spared R. David, who called himfelf one of the *Emissaries* of the *Messiah*, then soon to come. Who, when he was at Rome, is said to have fused fix Days together.

Another Pseudo Messiab rose up in the East Indies,

about the year 1615.

And another in Holland, A. C. 1624.

But the famous Pseudo-Messiah Sabethai Zevi, A. C. 1666. is a story remarkably known, who after all the Expectation of the People of the Jews, turned at last Mahometan, to save his Life.

But

But from the foregoing account I would lay before them a strange Uncertainty they are at, running after every Impostor for their Messiah; having lost all the Marks, whereby they may know their Messiah: Nay, being willing they should be lost, and disputing against them for this only reason; that because all the Marks given of the Messiah in the Old Testament, do meet in our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and can never meet in any other; therefore they would have no Marks of him at all.

The learned Jew who disputed with Limborch, Anno 1687, con- Limb. p. 73. tends, that the Prophets foretold neither the Time or Place of the Natipos 55. vity of the Messiah; and says, that Miracles were not needful to prove his Mission; but

only to gather the Jews together from all Parts of the World, and to conquer the Nations.

b

2

d

d

d

3

t

Agreeable to this Notion, the Pfeudo-Messiah before mentioned, who arose in Persia, A.C. 1138 when desired to shew some Miracle, to prove his Mission, said, that the Messiah was not to be known by Miracles, but by his Success in conquering the World.

And your famous Maimon fays the fame, that the Messah was not to H. Melac. and work Miracles; but to fight the Lord's Milch. c. 11.

Battles, and conquer all before him.

Mahomet made the like excuse for his not working of Miracles: He said that Alcoran. c. 2, Moses, Solomon, and Jesus were sent to 3, 4, &c. shew God's Righteousness, Wisdom and Clemency to which Miracles were necessary to sain he

Clemency, to which Miracles were necessary to gain belief; but that he (Mahomet) was sent to shew God's Fortitude, to which no Miracles were necessary, but to ensorce it with the Sword, which carried its own Conviction.

The Guilt and Folly of this excuse is apparent. For at the first setting up of any for the Messah, how shall it be known that he shall have success? we see how often the Jews have been deceived and rushed by it; but do

B 4

Interruption, all along from his first fetting up? no, the learned Jew before mentioned, interpreting the Death of the Messah, which is spoke of Isai. liii.

Limborch p. only of Troubles and Afflictions which he 53. and 127. should endure, fays it shall be in the Wars with the Nations, before he com-

pleat the Redemption of the Jews; and then (says the learned Jew) shall be fulfilled that Prophecy of Jeremiah, & erit dies Tribulationis Jacob, sed ex ea salvabitur. That the Jews shall suffer great Tribulation, but shall be saved out of it; so that by this Rule, they cannot know their Messiab by his Success, till he is quite ruined and destroyed; and they confounded as it has hitherto befallen them.

One would think this enough to open their Eyes, that while they have obstinately rejected the fure and infallible Marks, which God by his Prophets has given of the Messab, they have lest to themselves no Marks or Rules at all, whereby they can know him, or which do distinguish him from every Impostor.

The Jews in our Saviour's Time, did ex-Job. vii. pect that the Messiah when he came would work Miracles: Many of the False-Messiahs

pretended to it, and no doubt the present Jews would think it a great Confirmation of any who should now set up for their Messiah; which shews that they dispute against the necessity of Miracles to vouch the Messiah, because they cannot deny those of our Saviour; and it likewise discovers their dissidence in ever having a true Messiah to come (whatever they pretend) because they dare not put it to the issue of a Miracle, or trust that they shall have any who shall be endowed with such a Power.

Yet they reject him who they cannot but own had that Power, and confess that they are ready to acknowledge another without that Power; that is, they reject the ftrongest Credentials, and will accept of lesser: They cannot deny this to be their Case: They will not say

that

ut

he

th

ii.

he

he

73-

he

b,

at

be

ir

y-

en

s,

be

of

7(

ch

X-

ld

nt

10

at

ch

a-

er

d) le,

ed

ad

w-

ey

ay

at

that they do not defire they had a Messiah who could work Miracles to youch his Mission. And their Doctors. have afferted, that as the Messiah was to be greater than Moses, so when he came, he should work greater Miracles. than Moses had done. As it is quoted out of R. Levi, Ben. Gerson, Parascha, by Theoderick Hackspan, in his Edition of R. Lipmann's Book, Nizachon. Anno. 1644, p. 387. Yet now they cry down Miracles as a mark of the Messab, because they despair of any such, that is indeed of any Messiah at all to come: For no otherwise can they know him, whenever they suppose that he should come. They confess that they cannot know him by the Time when he should come, nor by the Works he shall do when come, other than by the Issue of his Battles, which they cannot know before hand; and confequently can never be fure with whom to join in Time, before, it be too late, as they have hitherto experimented in all their False-Messiabs.

I would intreat them to think of another Thing, as to the Time of the Messiab's coming. They never set up any False-Messiah, nor did any pretend to it, till near the Time that our blessed Saviour came into the World; which was the Time foretold by Daniel and the Prophets. And since that Time, they have been perpetually setting up of False-Messiahs one after another, even to our Times; which shews plainly that the Time wherein our Messiah did come, was the Time wherein he was generally expected by the Jews: And that then they understood their Law and their Prophets in the same Sense that we have done, as to the Time of the Messiah's coming, though now they would dissemble

VII. I come now in the next Place to confider (what I have before hinted) the excuse that you have for the Delay of your Messac's coming beyond the Time (as yourselves have confessed) which was foretold by the Prophets; and you have so little to say upon this point, that you only pretend your Sins have hindered his cometing: This is a very bar and looks like a guilty put off:

B 5 Surely

Surely it cannot fatisfy yourfelves, for I pray you to confider. 1. What are those Sins you now complain of? they must be more than common Sins, that should defeat so many express and solemn Prophecies, and by your Interpretation of Isaiab, liii. (before spoke to) you pretend to be righteous and boly to a superlative

Degree.

Surely

But what are those Sins that should prevent the coming of your Meffiab? are they greater than those of which you were formerly guilty in the Days of Mofes? and from that Time to the Captivity (2 Kin. xvii. 7. to 24.) in the Captivity, and after (Ezr. ix. Neb. ix. Ezek. xvi. Dan. ix. Zech. vii. and the whole Prophecy of Malacbi) no, you are not now so guilty of these Idolatries and vile Abominations; you have greatly reformed yourfelves from thefe; and (excepting only your rejecting of your Messiah, and standing out still against him) you have not now, nor have had fince his coming, more Sins to Answer for, or more notorious than other Men: So that this of your supposing the coming of the Mefhab to be delayed for your Sins, feems only to be an excuse because you can find no other.

2. The coming of the Messiah is promised as a remedy for Sin. In that Day there shall be a Zech. xiii. 1. Fountain opened to the House of David, and to the Inhabitants of Jerusalem, for Sin And what is before quoted, and for Uncleanness. Dan. ix. 24. expresses the Design of his coming to be, To make an End of Sins and to make Reconciliation for Iniquity. So that our Sins are fo far from being a Reason for the deferring of his coming, that they are rather an Argument for the bastening of it. The Prophet Feremiab speaking of the coming of the Messiah, and the Condition of the Jews at that Time, recites

their most horrible Wickedness, and of Ju-Jer. 111. dab worse than Ifrael, and promises the new Covenant of the Messiah, as a Redemption to the Penitent; when God would give them Pastors, ac-: Ho to poling s and exportant and grave a let en cording

33, 10 37.

ording to his own Heart, which should feed them with knowledge and understanding. And ver. 14. to shew that this was not the Renewing or Restoring of the legal Dispensation; but the leaving it behind for one more excellent, it is added; In those Days, saith the Lord, they shall say no ver. 16. more, the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord; neither shall it come to mind, neither shall they remember it, neither shall they wifit it, neither shall that be done any more. And this is the Time of the great Wickedness of Israel. And this is according to the Tradition which your Rabbi Juda tells in Masoreta, under the Title de Synedrio, c. Helec. That at the Time of the coming of the Son of David, the Temple thould be a Den of Thieves, or unclean Persons. And that this should be a Time of great Dissoluteness is likewise delivered in your Talmud tit. de Synedrio, & de Ponderibus, &c. and by feveral of your So that this excuse of your Messiah delaying. his coming, because of your Sins, is against your own Expositions and Traditions, as well as not only without any ground from, but contrary to the Tenure of the holy Scriptures which I come next to shew, yet more exprefly. 3. The Promises of the coming of the Messiah, are

not only positive, and without any Condition; but the Case is expresly put of the Sins of David or of his Posterity; and there God de- 2 Sam. vir. clares, that though he will punish those 14. Psalm. Sins; yet that because of them, he would lxxxix. 30:

not break or alter the Promise he had given, concerning the coming of the Mes-

4. But I have another Answer yet to give, and I beseech you seriously to consider of it; that is, whether it would not be as great a Punishment to your Sins, if God has blinded your Eyes, that you should not know your Messiah when he came; and a much greater Punishment than if his coming had been delayed? and now consider

consider, whether this be not the Case.

Psal. cxviii. It has been plainly prophessed, that your
Builders would reject the chief CornerStone. That he should be for a Stone of

Isai. viii. 14. Stumbling, and for a Rock of Offence to both the Houses of Israel, for a Gin, and for a Snare to the Inhabitants of Jerusa-

Iem: And that many among them should Stumble and Fall, and be broken, and be snared, and be taken —— stay yourselves and wonder, cry ye out, and cry:

Chap. xxix. They are Drunken, but not with Wine; 9, 10, 11. they Stagger but not with Strong-Drink:

For the Lord hath poured out upon you the Spirit of deep sleep, and hath closed your Eyes: The Prophets and your Rulers, the Seers hath he covered: and the Vision of all is become unto you as the Words of a Book that is sealed. Is not this literally your Case? Are not your Prophets now to you, as a Book sealed up? Do you understand by them, when you are to expect your Messiah? Or what are the Signs of his coming? No they are all long since past. And you are lest in the Dark, in Endless and Groundless Expectation!

And in this method there is no breach of God's Promises; and yet his Judgments have their full scope, and there is still Room and Hopes of his Mercy. When his Time comes to open your Eyes, then will you return to him, and he will turn to you; but even unto this Day, when Moses is read, the Vail covers his Face from you, i. e. the true Import and full End of the Law, which Vail is done away in Christ. For Christ is the End of the Law for Righteousness to every one that Believ-

etb.

5. To avoid all the Absurdities of this Pretence of yours, some of you have set up another Notion, viz. That the Messiah did come at the Time foretold by the Prophets; and has been in the World ever since, and is still. But for your Sins, conceals himself among the Lazers or Lepers, that sit at the Gates of Rome, or elsewhere;

elsewhere; others fay, that he is in Paradise, but there Fettered in a Woman's Hair. Theoder. This we must suppose is by way of Allu-Hackspan. fion to Samson and Dalilab. Some of the ubi Supra. Rabbies put a myflical Sense upon this, p. 351. meaning by the Woman's Hair, in which the Messiah is Tyed; our Evil Concupiscence, which Re-

tards his coming.

How horribly Absurd and Ridiculous is this! These forts of strained Excuses, were enough to Convert any Men of Reason amongst you. Besides, that they are Contradictory; which shews one must be False. the former pretence overthrows this; and this, if true, Destroys that. But what Foundation have you for this?

What Prophecies have you for fuch a State of the

Meffiah?

What was the End of his coming, to keep himself concealed for near 1800 Years? And that Time to undergo so miserable and wretched a Life, as you would have him?

How was his coming to be a Light to the Gentiles, fo often Prophesied of, if the Gentiles have not heard of

him: from that Time to this?

If he has undergone the state of a Leper and a Beggar, now for 1750 Years; how do you object the Afflictions and Low Estate of Jesus for 33 Years, as in-

confistent with the glorious State of the Messiah!

But if he be come, and you know him not; and that this, you think, will solve all those Prophecies concerning the Time of his coming; behold, your own Conjecture truly fulfilled. He is come, and you have not known him. While the Gentiles have been convinced by his Miracles, and submitted to him, even to the uttermost Parts of the Earth; as was expresly Prophesied of him.

Again, if you did not know him, what hinders, but that you might likewise Persecute him? And why should this seem a Thing so impossible to you? Have

tl

ye not done the same to almost all of your own Prophets? You stoned Zechariab in the Court of the House of the Lord: You persecuted Jere-2 Cbr. miab, till the Day that Jerusalem was Fer. xxiv. taken: And the Hands of your Priests and your Prophets were chief in the Pursuit of his Blood; and after them the Cry of all the People; as it was in your Persecution of your Meshab. How often did you Rebel against Moses, against David, against Solomon, against all your Prophets? How do they all complain against you? Moreover all the Chief of the Priests, and the People 2 Cbr. xxxiv. 14, Transgressed very much, after all the Abominations of the Heathen; and polluted the House of the Lord, which he had hallowed in Jerusalem: And the Lord God of their Fathers sent to them by his Messengers -- But they mocked the Messengers of God, and despised his Words, and misused his Prophets, until there was no Remedy. And now it has rifen a hundred Fold more, fince your Messiah. And your not knowing your Messiah was a just Judgment upon you, for your rejecting and perfecuting all your for-1 Kin. mer Prophets. Elijah complained that you xix. IO. had flain them all, every one of the Prophets but himself alone: And he was forced to fly for his Life, and was miraculously pre-ferved. In the folemn Confession of the Priess and the Levites, and the Covenant which they Neb. ix. and the Princes sealed; they confess that they flew the Prophets, who testified against them, to turn them to the Lord. This Branch was never forgot in all their Confessions, for it was notorious; We have not hearkened unto thy Dan. ix. Servants the Prophets, which spoke in thy Name to our Kings, our Princes and our Fathers, and to all the People of the Land. Why then should it be thought a Thing impossible with you, that you should not hearken unto the last Prophet; the Messab, who refused to hearken to any before him? Read all your Provocations recorded, Pfal. cvi. And then

then your present Obstinacy will not appear so strange to you, or so totally Disproportionable to your former Demeanor. It is said, ver. 7. Our Futhers understood not thy Wonders in Egypt. Then it is possible that you might not understand the Wonders of your Messiah.

Your Fore-fathers killed the Prophets; and your Fathers built their Sepulchres: And you say, If we had been in the Days of our Fathers, Matth. we would not have been Partakers with them xxiii. 29, in the Blood of the Prophets: Wherefore ye 30, 31,

be Witnesses unto your selves, that ye are the &c.
Children of them who killed the Prophets.

And how have you filled up the Measure of your Fathers!

As our Messiah told you before-hand that you would do. That he would send you Luk. xi. Prophets and Apostles: And that you would 49, 50.

Slay and Persecute them: That the Blood of

all the Prophets, which was shed from the foundation of the World, might be required of your Generation. And how severely has it been required! Believe in this our Messiah to have been a true Prophet. And that this last Sin of your crucifying him, and persecuting his Apostles and Messengers whom he sent unto you; has been greater, as it has been more grievously punished, than all your former Provocations: Of which that you may be more sensible (for it is a material Consideration) I invite you, as the last thing I shall say upon this Head, to make the Comparison betwixt your former Captivities and Sufferings, and that much more heavy Hand of God, which has lain upon you, since your Crucifying of your Messiah.

6. In the Book of Judges, you are told of the feveral Captivities into which you Judg. iii. were fold for your repeated Idolatries. 8, 11,14. First, unto the hand of the King of Me-fopotamia, for eight Years. Then, 2dly, after forty Years of Deliverance, unto the King of Moab, for eighteen Years. 3dly, unto Jahin King of Canaan for twenty Years. 4thly, Into the Ch. iv. 3. Hand of Midian for seven Years. 5thly vi. 1. x. Of the Philistines and Anmonites for eigh- 8, xiii. 1.

teen Years. 6thly, Of the Philistines for forty Years. The feventh was the great and longest Captivity of feventy Years in Babylon. All these for your Idolatry. But after this, you were cured of your Idolatry; and to this Day have kept your felves in the greatest Abhorrence of it. And yet now, fince your rejecting of our Meffiah; and faying, Let his Blood be upon us and our Children, you have undergone not a bare Captivity, as in Babylon, where you were all together, and Prophets fent amongst you to Comfort you; and affure you of a Restauration, and that in seventy Years: But a Dispersion over the Face of the whole Earth; without a King, without any Prophet, as a People forsaken of God; and without a Temple or Sacrifice. And that not only for 70 or 700, but almost 1800 Years.

And if this heavy Judgment be come upon you, for your not understanding the Promises of God; and thereby hardening your selves against the clear Proofs, which your Messiah brought of his Mission; then is there no Appearance of your being delivered, till you shall repent of this greater Sin, and more grievously Punished than your Idolatries; to reject and crucify your Messiah!

The Ingenious and Learned Jew before Limborch. mentioned, answers to this; that the Cappose p. 99. tivity of the ten Tribes has been longer than that of the two Tribes: And it cannot be said, that the Captivity or Dispersion of the ten Tribes, was for the rejecting of their Messiah: And therefore, that it cannot be concluded, that the lesser Punishment

that it cannot be concluded, that the leffer Punishment of the two Tribes, was for a more heinous Sin (viz. of Crucifying their Messiah) than that Sin (viz. of Idolatry) for which Principally the ten Tribes were delivered to Captivity.

Ans. Tho' the ten Tribes were fent into Captivity about 120 Years before the two Tribes; yet their Captivity has not been so long. For, as the temporal Punishment of any Man ends with his Death: So the Punishment of a Nation, as a Nation, ceases, when that Nation

Nation has loft its Name, and is scattered or incorporated into other Nations. Particular Persons who have descended of that Nation may suffer; but the Nation is no more, and so cannot be faid to suffer, when it is extinct. As when a Regiment is broke, it is no more a Regiment, tho' the Soldiers are incorporated into other Thus in Families, a Family is said to be ex-Regiments. tinet, when the Name is loft, and there are none left to support it: Tho' all the particular Persons of that Family may live under other Names, and in other Families. And thus it is, that the Family of the ten Tribes of Ifrael, are long fince lost in the World. All the Jews now known being of the Family of Judah, as distinct from Israel. But the Family of Judab, confishing of the Tribes of Judah and Benjamin with the Levites, are still preserv'd to suffer, a visible Example of God's just Judgment and Indignation against them. The very Names of all the other Tribes of Ifrael being fo far loft, as that not one of them is now known, or any few does fo much as pretend to be of any of those Tribes.

Tho' it is very probable, that many of the ten Tribes are incorporated (albeit they may not know it) into the two remaining Tribes; yet all go under the Name of the two Tribes: And therefore the two Tribes are they only who are faid to fuffer. As they only (and fuch of the ten Tribes as were then incorporated with them) were concerned in the Rejection and Crucifying of

their Meffiab.

of

y.

ft

ng

115

re

r,

br

s:

h;

ole

ce.

or

efs,

re

e-

6!

re

ip-

an be

es,

re,

of

la-

red

a-

ap-

u-

u-

hat

tion

But as the Punishment of the two Tribes has been fo many bundred Years continued longer than that of the ten Tribes, for this their greater Sin of Crucifying their Messiah: So there was a plain and visible Reason for the at first greater Punishment of the ten Tribes.

1. They rebelled from under the House of David.

2. They fell into Schism against the House of Aaron, and set up new Priess of their own.

3. As a Consequence of both these; they set up a false Worship, in the Calves of Dan and Bethel: And return'd not from their

their Idolatry, their Schism, and Rebellion, till their Ex-

tirpation.

And we may see a very legible Hand of God upon them, in great Judgment, all along from their Revolt.

Judah had many bad Kings, but some eminently

good.

Israel had a Succession only of nineteen Kings from their Defection, among whom there was not one that was good.

And they were carried away captive 120 Years be-

fore the Captivity of Judah.

But then the Captivity of Judab having been continued so much longer than theirs (as before has been said) swells up the Punishment of Judab now to exceed theirs, as their Sin in crucifying their Messiab has far

exceeded all the Sins of the House of Israel.

Let me add to this, the many and miserable Masacres and Destructions of the two Tribes since our Saviour, under the several false Messiahs whom they set up; in one of which they suffer'd more than in either of the Destructions of Jerusalem, by the Chaldeans, or the Romans, as before has been shewn, from their own Confessions.

Now let us consider, that at the Day of Judgment; there is no Representation of Nations; but every Man suffers for his own Sin. National Judgments are only in this World.

And hence it is observable, that no wicked Nation has ever yet escap'd a national Judgment in this World. Though God may bear long with them: Yet, if they do not repent, by a national Sorrow, and Amendment, Judgment overtakes them, even bere. For no where else are there any national, either Mercies or Judgments.

And as all Nations have been wicked in their feveral Degrees; so have they every one been severally punish'd, according to their Demerits, even before the Sons of Man.

But

C

E

22

d

la

34

But there are no Judgments that have befallen any Nation fo legible, as what have been fent upon your Nation; particularly upon the two Tribes. No Nation, fince the Earth began, has been kept under so long a Captivity and Dispersion. So wonderfully preferved! And so remarkably punished! Preserved for Punishment! And when God's Time shall come, for a glorious Restauration, in the Acknowledgment of your only true and divine Messable! O that this were the Time!

Y

n

-

-

n

d

ır

7 .

r,

in

ne .

he

ny

nt,

an

ly

ion

ld:

ey

nt,

ere

dg-

ral

pu-

the

But

But the learned Jew has another Answer, Limbor. viz. That the Jews have not been free p. 101. from Idolatry, fince their Return from the n. iv. Captivity of Babylon, nor are at this Day:

And therefore that the Comparison must fail, which we draw betwixt the Punishments that have come upon them for their former *Idolatries*; and this 1800 Years Dispersion, after they had forsaken their *Idolatry*; which, he says, they have not yet forsaken.

He fays that they have it in the utmost ibid. Abomination; and avoid it wherever they p. 102.

But that for Fear, or other base Motives; very many of them have turned Mahometans, in all the Dominions of the Turk, in Africa, in Afra, in Persia, and Arabia. But tho' this be an Apostacy, and forfaking of their Law, yet he does not charge it as Idolatry: because the Mahometans do not worthip God by Images. But then he returns upon the Christians, and fays, that fince the Idolatry of the Church of Rome, Multitudes of the Jews have, to avoid Persecution, embraced the popish Idolatry, in divers Countries. And even in our own Times, (fays he) we have fresh Experiences of it. He names the whole Neapolitan Synagogue, of Barcelona, and all the others in Catalonia, who turned to the Church of Rome. And in Spain and Portugal they have turn'd so fast, that he says, Ex Judæis Apostatis fere omnes & Principes, Nobiles, & Populares, originem ducunt. Quod in iis Regionibus adeo notum, ut nemo dubitaverit. i. e. That almost all of them, Princes Nobles, and Commons, are sprung from apostate Jews: Which

Which is so well known in those Countries, as that none doubt of it. Notwithstanding (as he fays) for the obtaining of great Places, and Honours; especially the ecclesiaflical: They are obliged to renounce Judaism, and to bring Certificates, that they are not descended of the Jews. Which (as we may eafily believe him) are attainable at that, as well as other Courts, where Money is not want-This indeed does plainly shew the Suspicion, at least, that they are descended of the Jewish Race. He favs moreover, that many of their Clergy, Bishops, and even of the Inquisitors themselves are Jews in their Hearts; and diffemble Christianity for the avoiding of Persecution, and to gain Honours and Preferments; of whom (he fays) some do repent and fly as they can. And that there are in Spain both Bishops, and the gravest of their Monks, whose Parents, Brothers, and Sisters, do By into this Country (that is, into Holland) that they may freely profess Judaism. That many of the Fryars, Augustins, Franciscans, Jesuits, Dominicans, bave there, and in several other Countries renounced their Idolatry; i. e. of the Church of Rome. This, I suppose, he would make an Argument of their returning back to Judaism. But he does not deny, that there are many Christian Countries, who have thrown off the Idolatry of the Church of Rome, and yet do not judaize. But now, to confider all this whole Excuse.

1. If many Jews to avoid Persecution, submit to Idolatrous Practices, as this learned Jew confesses, that he himself had often bowed the Knee to Baal, for which he begs God's Pardon; yet this is still but the Defection of particular Persons, and cannot be compared to those National Idolatries, wherein their Kings and Priests and People did concur, of their own Choice, without any Force or Compulsion, as were their many Idolatries before the Captivity of Babylon, and none the like fince. Their Principles were then corrupted, but not fince, for they Confess that they have Idolatry in the greatest Abhorrence, though many of them cannot refift unto Martyrdom.

t

1

one

in-

ia-

ing

WS.

at

nt-

He

ind

eir

of

of

an.

vest

do

nay

lu-

ere,

ry;

uld.

i/m.

ian

the

to

to

hat

nich

tion

ole

and

fore

heir

hey

bor-

lar-

But

2. But this learned Few has afforded us a very material Confideration, for if all Spain and Portugal, or the greatest part of them, and likewise many in other Countries are descended of the Stock of the Jews, this may let us in to Conjecture what is become of the ten Tribes: It is certain they are dispersed among other Nations, and though they have loft their Name, and consequently their Nation; yet their Posterity must remain somewhere under other Denominations. It is reasonable to believe that many of them did return to Judea, after the two Tribes were restored to their Country, and Ferusalem and their Temple was built again; and confequently are mixed among them to this Day. It will not be so easy without this, to reconcile the vast Numbers of the Yews that were destroyed in the Siege of Jerusalem, under their several False-Messiahs, and that are now dispersed all over the World. From whence I make these Inferences.

1. That many of the ten Tribes might be involved in the Guilt of Crucifying their Messiah, and standing out against him unto this Day, though all going under the Name of Judah or the two Tribes, and consequently

sharing with them in the Punishment.

2. If the Spaniards, Portuguese, and other Christians are of the Race of the Jews, they must be of the ten Tribes, so far at least as they were mixed with the two Tribes; and they turned more into other Nations than the two Tribes, because they have lost their Name and Nation, which only survives in the two Tribes; therefore the ten Tribes may be said to be more converted to Christianity than the two Tribes; who only by Name of all the Tribes persist in their Insidelity against Christ our Lord.

This will make the Punishment of the ten Tribes for their Idolatry, Schism and Rebellion, much less than that of the two Tribes for the Rejecting and Crucifying of their Messiah; and this Sin of the two Tribes to be much greater than that of their own former Idolatries, as the Punishment of it has been many ways more remarkably

Tran.

Transcendent. Which I pray God you may lay to heart as you ought.

3. Many Myriads of the Jews, as

All. xxi. 20. well Priests as others, were converted
vi. 7. to Christianity, in the beginning of the

Gospel, upon Conviction of what they
themselves had seen and heard. About 3000 at one Sermon, 5000 at another. Multitudes both

Act. ii. 41. of Men and Women, these with their iv. 4. v. 14. Religion, lost (in Time) their Nation, or the Name of Jews, having embraced that of Christians in the stead of it. And their Posterity are

Christians though of the Jewish Race.

Now by reasonable Computation, there are more of these Christian Jews at this Day in the World, than of

all that are known by the Name of Fews.

For the Jews were almost all cut off and utterly extinct in the Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus; and more afterwards by Adrian, for adhering to their False-Messiah Barcosbas. And all that now go by the Name of Jews are sprung from the small Remainders that were left out of these Destructions, like Brands plucked out of the Fire.

Whereas the Christian Jews escaped all these, and all that came upon the other Jews for their several False-Messiahs before mentioned. And, which is wonderfully observeable, the Christian Jews, that were in Jerusalem when it was besieged, were faved by a Miraculous Providence; the Siege being unaccountably raised for a short Time, till the Christian Feros taking hold of that warn. ing of our Saviour, Matth. xxiv. 16. fled to Pella, a City in the Mountains, and thereby escaped that dreadful overthrow, which swept away the unbelieving Jews that waited their Fate in Jerusalem: By this it appears, that the Stock of the Christian Fews has increased and spread much farther than that of the Infidel Jews; whose Tree was twice cut down by Titus and Adrian even to the Ground, and left to Spring again out of the old Root, besides the many great Loppings afterwards under feveral others of their Faife-Meffiahs, whereas the Believing

diving fews have encreased and multiplied, without any of these Interruptions, and spread far and wide through the World: From whence we must conclude, that much the greatest Number of the Jews are converted, and have embraced the Christian Faith; and by this means are delivered from that Servitude and Dispersion, which now lies only as a Curse upon those Inside Jews who

continue in their Obstinacy against the Messiah.

irt

as

ed

he

ey

r-

th

ir

or

at

re

of

of

X-

br

le-

me

at

ed

all

le-

ly

em

i-

ort

n.

ty

ful

at.

at

ad

ofe

to

old

er

ng

Let me here take Notice of another Passage in the Place before quoted of Limborch, where the learned Tew speaking of the Defection of so many of the Jews to Idolatry, to Mahometism, &c. according to the Countries where they live, wishes the Jews were as good as this Argument of the Christians would suppose them, viz. That they had reformed from their Idolatry, fince their return from the Captivity of Babylon; and were in other respects better than before, excepting that Sin of Rejecting their Messiah, and persisting in it. Which this learned Few will by no means allow, but to avoid the force of this Argument, he makes the Jews now more wicked than ever. Upon which Occasion, I would mind you of your Exposition (before mentioned) of the liii. of Isai. which makes them most boly and Righteous, (See p. 13.) and that their Dispersion was for the Conversion of the Gentiles by them; whereas now you make them grow more and more wicked, and that they are corrupted every where with the Idolatries and Delufions of the Nations, instead of Converting them.

Theador. Hackspan, in his Book before quoted p. 394: cites the Jewish Rabbies and Talmud making the Ancient Jews much better than the Modern, he quotes Jalkut upon the 1st of Isaiah, and upon these Words, that Righteousness lodged in Jerusalem, R. Juda, F. R. Simonis says, that there was not a Man then to be found in Jerusalem in whose hands any Sin was to be found; but bow was this? the Daily Morning Sacrifice, did cleanse the Sins of the Night; and the Daily Evening Sacrifice, the Sins of each Day; so that none was to be found in Jerusalem, upon whom there was any Sin. Thus he; but of the Jews, after the Daily Sacrifice did cease, it is said in the Tal-

mud by Jochanan Massech. Joma, cap. 1. that a Nail of the former Jews, was better than the whole Body of the after Jews; because the Daily Sacrifice was wanting, by which the former Jews were cleansed.

See how vile the modern Jews are here made ever fince the Destruction of the second Temple! how wile this learned Jew here makes them! and this, that they might find an excuse for the delay of the Messiab thus

long after the Time foretold by the Prophets.

But at another turn when they apply what is faid of the Sufferings of the Messiab in the liii. of Isaiab, to their own present suffering State, then they are the Righteous Servants of the Lord, and there is no deceit in their Lips! Then do they apply to themselves all that Righteousness which is there spoken of the Messiah: At one Time they are more vile than the Heathen among whom they are mixed! At another Time they are Righteous above all that are on the Earth! and by their Righteousness the Gentiles are to be converted!

These contradictory Pretences set up severally as they are pinched, shew the Desperateness of their Cause; therefore I will labour this Point no further, but pro-

ceed to another Topick.

VIII. It is strange that you will adhere so obstinately to the Letter of those Promises made to Levi, which yet you must acknowledge are according to the Letter, and have been long broken; and yet so easily get over the Letter of the Promises concerning the Messiah, which can never be fulfilled but in the Person of Jesus Christ.

Especially considering that in that famous Prophecy of the Messiah, Psal. cx. it is expresly said, that he should be a Priest, not of the Order of Levi but of Melchizedeck; here was a new Priefibood, and a change of the Priefthood, does necessarily infer a change also of the Law. In your Sense of the Promises to Levi, you make that Promise of the future Priesthood after another Order, to be a Contradiction to the Promises made to Levi; but in our Sense they both stand together, and the one fulfills and Compleats the other: If you will admit no Change of the Levitical Priesthood, you must throw off the Psalms of David, as well as the Gospel of Christ. Then consider, that the Promise to the Priestbood, of which David then prophessed, was consisted by an Oath, that God would not alter his Purpose, I have Sworn, and will not Repent: There was no Oath to the Priestbood of Levi. Again, the Priestbood of the Messach was declared to be Eternal, thou art a Priest for ever. And the Type of this Priestbood in Melchizedech, was more noble than that in Levi, because Abraham the Father of Levi, and of all Israel, did pay an acknowledgement to the Priestbood of Melchizedech, as Superior to his own, in paying of Tythes to Melchizedech, instead of receiving Tythes from him; and being blessed by Melchizedech, as his Superior.

When the flowing in of the Gentiles to the Church is described, it is written, I will take of them

for Priests and for Levites, faith the Lord, Isai. lxvi. 21.

this were to be understood of the Jews,

yet the Covenant with Levi would be at an End, if the Priestbood were inlarged to let in those of other Tribes. And it is promised ye shall be

to me a Kingdom of Pniests. This could Exod. xix. 6.

not be under the Mosaical Dispensation.

But it is under the Evangelical: where the Priesthood, which is designed to serve the whole Earth is not, it cannot be confined to one Family or Tribe, or Nation: And so the whole Kingdom of God, which is the whole World, as they that are made capable of the Covenant of Grace; so also of the Priesthood.

And if the whole Gentile World were gathered unto you (as you expect) then furely the one Tribe of Levi would not be sufficient for Priests to them all. So that, according to your own Expectation, there must be a

Change. And yet,

Y

S

f

r

15

S

e

y

e

e

y

;

0-

ly

et

d

ne

in

cy

ld

e-

he

he

ke

er

71;

he

nit

off

IX. Your great Objection is that God cannot alter any thing that he has once ordained. It is true God is Immutable and cannot change. And what he ordains, must answer the Ends for which he has ordained it. He does not always tell us what those Ends are, and therefore we cannot always tell when they are accom-

plished. But when he pleases to make known to us the Ends for which he has ordained such Things, what it is they tend to, and when they are to be accomplished, then when they are accomplished at the Time he has named, to think this any Breach of Promise, or Alteration in God, which is the highest Proof of his Veracity and Unchangeableness, is a great Weakness in our Understandings; and our great Unhappiness, when this betrays us to Oppose and Fight against the Cuuncil of God, and forfeit our share in his glorious Dispensations, all ordained to bring us to bliss.

1. This Objection of yours, which keeps you from Christianity, is that which has divided the Samaritans from you. They slick to the Institutions given to the Fathers, to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and think that what was after commanded to Moses, cannot alter what God had before appointed. Our Fathers wor-

Joh. iv. 20. of Samaria to our Messiah) and ye say that in Jerusalam is the Place where Men ought to Worship. Our Lord determined the Case on your Side against the Samaritans, and said that Salvation is of the Jews. But by the same Argument that you can defend yourselves against the Samaritans, you must yield up the Cause to the Christians. For if God could alter his Institutions from what he gave to the Fathers, to what he commanded by Moses, why not from what he commanded by Moses, to what he

2. If you fay, that the Argument will run on to all Changes, as from what he instituted by Christ, to what it is pretended he anew revealed to Mahomet, and so on to the end of the World: and that nothing

can be certain.

instituted by Christ?

I answer, That Mahomet could not prove his pretended Revelations, by those Marks as Moses and Christ did, and they only; as shewn in the first Part of this Discourse. And we may safely venture all the Impostors of the World, to counterfeit these Marks, and to Believe them if they can.

But

But in the next place, Christ was foretold by Moses Deut. xviii. 18. Yea and all the Prophets that follow aster, as many as have spoken, have likewise foretold of these Days, in which our Messiah came into the World, and fulfilled all that they had Prophesied of him. So that the Gospel is a Consirmation and Fulfilling of the Law, and bears Witness to it.

S

S

d

n

e

it

1

r-

n

bt

11

on

at

15,

if

to

y

ne

to

et,

ng

e-

of he

ks,

But

But though the Alcoran does acknowledge both the Scriptures of the Old and New Testamennt and so far bears Witness to them; yet it cannot shew that Mahomet was fore-told either by Moses or Christ, or by any of the Prophets. Nay Christ has told, That he is the Last, and none to come after him. And therefore gives us Caution to believe none such. So that the Alcoran is in direct Opposition both to the Law and the Gospel.

If Moses had said that he himself was the Last that God would send, then could not you expect any Messiab to come. But since Moses has told us of a Prophet that God would send after him, and commanded all to hear him, and threatens God's Judgments upon those who will not hearken to the Words of God, which he shall tell them; Deut. xviii. what difficulty should you make to 19. hearken unto him, who has come with the same Attestation and Seal of God, as Moses himtelf did?

3. If you say, That you are forbidden Deut. xiii. to trust even Miracles against what Moses commanded; that Scripture shall be considered by and by; and it will be shewn, That it extends only to the worship of False Gods; and that they are not True but seeming Miracles that are there spoke off.

But your Talmud (tit. de synedrio) gives this as a standing Rule, That any Command whatsoever, may, without scruple, be transgressed, by the Command of a Prophet, that is, who works Miracles to attest his Mission.

sidTe place of which 1509 spoke Deut. xii. 5, b. I hat had would choose so but his hims there, was established at Shioh, which here the Name of the Messal states.

This is to be understood of those Commands, which stand only upon positive Precepts of God's Institution; and have not a Moral which is an indispensible Obligation, in their own Nature.

And of this, there are many Examples in Scripture, even where Miracles were wrought to warrant them: But they gave place of times to cases of Necessity, and

publick Good.

. sbap. v. 5.

How oft have the Treasures of the Temple, which were ballowed, being dedicated to God, and the very Gold upon the Doors and Pillars of the Temple been given to Heathen and idolatrous Kings (when other Treasure there was none) to procure Peace to the Kingdom, upon great Emergencies? And no Censure patt upon this.

David, in a Case of Necessity, eat of the ballowed

Bread, and those who were with him, of
which it was not lawful for any but the

Priests to Eat, and was blameless.

The Command of the Sabbath was transgressed, as oft as the Eighth-day for the Circumcission of a Child sell upon that Day.

Josh. vi. Joshua, and all the Men of War compassed Jericho on the Sabbath-Day. Circumcission (so positively command-

ed) was omitted forty Years in the

Wilderness.

Samuel sacrificed at Mizpeb, and built an Aitar at Ramab, neither of which was 7, 17. the Place that God had appointed.
Which was contrary to the general

Command Deut. xii. 13, 14. And besides Samuel was no Levite. And therefore it was Death for him to offer Sacrifice by Num xviii. 7.

The same did Elijab, (who was not a Levite) and had God's Approbation by a Great Miracle then thewn.

The place of which Moses spoke Deut. xii. 5, 6. That God would choose to put his Name there, was established at Shiloh, which bore the Name of the Messiah;

ch

:

a-

e,

1:

d

h

y

n

er

it.

d

of

e

15

11

-

e

t

Messah; and was called the Tabernacle which God bad pitched among Men. Psal. Ixxviii. 60. It remained there from the Days of Joshua to Samuel, about sour hundred and fifty Years. And thither they brought their Tythes, Sacrifices, &c. and came up yearly to Worship, as Moses had com- 1 Sam. 1. manded, to the House of the Lord, which 3, 7. was there.

Yet this was altered, by the Authority of David! and Solomon, who fet it up at Ferusalem : And moreover made several Changes in the Courses of the Priests and the Levites, and other parts of the Worship of God, which Mofes had commanded, particularly as to the Time of the Levites fervice, by the Commandment of Moses, was 3, 23. from the Age of thirty to fifty. But this, I Chr. by the last Words of David, was altered, XXIII. 27: and they were to begin their Service at the Age of twenty. And the Reason, is there given, because the manner of their service was Changed; not. being fo laborious, as when they were to carry the. Tabernacle upon their Shoulders. The practice of which ceased, when the House of the Lord was Jof. xviii. built at Shiloh, after the Conquest of Ca-1. 1 Sam, naan: For then the Ark was fixed: And 1,7,17.3. all the Tribes repaired to it at Shilob, and it was not carried about with them from Place to Place, as formerly. Yet this Alteration of the Age of the Levites service was not made till the time of David. But served ever after. Ezr. iii. 1.

And there was no Prophecy going before to warrant these Changes, nor had Mojes spoke any thing of them.

But he spoke expressly of the Messiah; and implied Changes to be made by him. For he gives strict Charge to Hearken to what Deut. he should Command: And threatens God's xviii. 15, Judyments to those who should Refuse. 18, 19. Now what Occasion was there for this, if he had no more in Commission than Moses had, and

Ca

were to command nothing more or less than Moses had done? If he were only to Re-inforce what Moses commanded; that he was the business of lesser Prophets; and would make him less than Moses; which I suppose,

w

th

no

ot

th

fu

N

th

Ci

ra

t

a

t

Thus

none of you will fay.

But befide Moses, we have the joint Voice of all the Prophets, which do, in express terms, declare that the Messab would make great Changes from what Moses commanded: And introduce a much Ifai: xlv. more glorious flate into the Church: Which 17. Ixvi. Isaiab expresses by new Heavens, and a new 22. lav. Earth. And tells that, at that time, God would throw off the Jews and make 15. others his Chosen. And ye (fays God to your Nation) shall have your Name for a Curse to my Chosen: For the Lord God shall slay thee, and call his Servants by another Name. And, er. iii. 16. in those Days, saith the Lord, they shall say no more, the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord: neither Chap. Shall it come to mind, neither shall they xxxi. 31. remember it, neither shall they visit it, neither shall they visit it, 32. the Days come, faith the Lord, that I will make a new Covenant with the House of Israel, and with the House of Judah: not according to the Covenant that I made with their Fathers, in the Day that I took them by the Hand to bring them out of the Land of Egypt,

And it is told, that the Meshab should be a Priest, but not of the order of Levi, as before thewn p. 48. And, as your Priesthood, so it is said, That God would

reject and put an end to your Sacrifices, and bring, in their Place, the great and Pfal. xl. only expiatory Sacrifice of the Messiah.

6, 7. Sacrifice and offering thou didst not desire; Burnt-offering and Sin-offering hast thou not required. What then! A Body bast thou prepared me, (says the Messiah) And, Lo, I come! to do thy will, O God. In

the Volume of the Book, it is so written of me.

d

2,

S

h

h

)

Thus it is written of the Messiah, and of the Changes which he was to introduce: yet you will have none of them because they are Changes: though you make no Scruple of the Changes by David, Solomon, and others, of which there were no Prophecies: nor did they attest their Mission, as our Messiab has done, by fuch a multitude of Miracles, and of fuch a wonderful Nature, as never before were shewn upon the Earth.

Nay, you yourselves have made Alterations, without the Command of any Prophet, that you can produce, or of any Miracles to warrant you. For you are commanded not 2. V. 32. to add to what Mofes commanded, as X11. 32. well as not to diminish. Yet how many Jos. 1. 7. Traditions of your Elders do you observe, Prov. XXX. that were never commanded by Moses? as the Washing of Pots and Cups, &c. If

that were all, for you have Traditions quite contrary to the Law of God; and which Render them of none Effect. Moses said, Honour, that is, Support your Father and Mother: But ye fay, if a Man has made a voluntary Corban, or Gift of what he has, tho' in Reversion, to the Temple, or other use of your Law, he is free from that Part of the 5th Command; which you have thus enervated by your Tradition. And many other fuch like things do ye. Nay, you have laid an eternal Fund of Traditions to vie with the written Law: These you suppose deliver'd to Moses, and by him Orally convey'd to your Elders, of which they have the keeping; and their Stock is inexhaustible. And these you make of equal Authority to the written Law.

What Prophet or Miracle had you for changing of the Posture in eating of the Passover? so positively commanded, Exod, xii. 11. yet, after you were at Rest in Cenaan, you made your own Construction upon the Equity of the Command, and releas'd your felves from

the Trouble of that manner of eating it.

You likewise added a Post-Canium to it, which you observ'd with as much strictness as the Passover itself.
You added Baptism to Circumcission. And several other things which were not commanded in your Law.

Yet you reject your Messiah, because, you say, he made Alterations in the Ordinances which Moses deli-

vered.

X. From what has been said, I hope it will not be a difficult Task to remove from you all Scruple as to that Master Objection, which you most insist upon, grounded upon the xxiii. of Deut. Ver. 1, 2, 3. where is is said, If there arise among you a Prophet, or a Dreamer of Dreams, and giveth thee a Sign or a Wonder, and the Sign or the Wonder come to pass, wherefore he spake unto thee, saying, let us go after other Gods (audich thou hast not known) and let us serve them; Thou shalt not hearken unto the Words of that Prophet, or that Dreamer of Dreams: For the Lord your God proveth you, to know whether you love the Lord your God, with all your Heart, and with all your Soul. From hence you would infer, that you are not to believe our Messah, let his Miracles be never so great, because he seeks to turn you after other Gods.

Anf. 1. The Sign or Wonder here mentioned, is not any true and real Miracle; but only telling of something which might afterwards come to pass. And this has happened, and may happen many times by Chance, which yet may seem a Wonder to the People. And it is only against these false and seeming Miracles that God here Guards his People; which he sometimes permits, for the tryal of their Faibb. Therefore, observe, the word Miracle is not used here, only a Sign, a Wonder,

or a Dream.

For none can work a true and real Miracle but God. And it cannot, without the highest Blasphemy, be supposed, that God would work a Miracle, on purpose to et his Soul to a Lie. If this were possible, it would session all Revelation: For how could we know when it were true or false? Therefore, where there can be

no doubt, as to the Miracle, there can be no scruple as to the Revelution, which that is brought to attest.

1

r

e

-

e

0

a

5,

*

16

11

UŁ

b,

ot

e-

is

e,

it

od

s,

he

er,

d.

p-

to

ıld

en

be

26

Now the Miracles of our Jejus were such, as that there can be no manner of Doubt concerning them. The most hardened Deist upon the Face of the Earth, if he allowed the Matters of Fact, would grant them to be true and real Miracles. And you must either allow them to be such, or throw off all those of Moses; which were neither so great nor so many.

This is the first Answer I give, which concerns the Nature of the Sign or Wonder that is spoke of Deut. xiii. The next Answer is concerning that thing for which such a Sign or Wonder or Dream is produced. And that is, To go and serve other Gods. And as to this, consider.

2. What are these Gods here spoke of? It is told, wer. 7. Namely, the Gods of the People, which are round about you, nigh unto thee; or far off from thee, from the one end of the Earth, even unto the other end of the Earth; that is, all the Gods of the Heathen World: And against all these our Jesus is as severe as your Moses: And confirms this very Text, and all that Moses commanded against them. They are called Devils, over and over again, I Cor. x. 20, 21. And Christianity, wherever it has come, has rooted out all the Pagan Idolatry, more than ever the Law has done.

Obj. 1. If you say, that our Jesus would have Men to worship himself. 1st. That is none of the Gods mentioned in this place of Deut. for you will not say that any of the Heathers did worship the Messiah. 2dly, You do not refuse Worship to the Messiah.

David called him Lord; and faid of him, Pfal. cx. 1.

Thy Throne, O God, is for ever and ever— Pfal. xlv.

and, God, even thy God bath anointed thee 6, 7, 11.

—and fays to the King's Daughter, that is, Zech. xiii.

the Church, he is thy Lord, and Worship thon 7.

him. And God calls him, his Fellow or Pfal. ii.

Associate. And Commands all the Kings 12.

of the Earth to Kiss, that is, to Worship Joh. xxxi.

the Son (for that was an Act of Worship) 27.

1 Kin. xix. And David speaks of him (which can be applied to Solomon, no otherwise than as Hof. xiii. he was a Type of the Meffiab.) They shall Fear thee as long as the Sun and Moon endure, Pfal. Ixxii. throughout all Generations-He shall have 5, 8, 11. Dominion from Sea to Sea, and unto the Ends 15, 17. of the Earth. All Kings shall Worship or fall down before him; all Nations shall serve him .- Prayer shall be made ever unto him, or be shall ever be adored-All the Nations of the Earth shall be blesfed in him: And all the Heathen shall praise Hag. xi. bim; these are the very Epithets given to 17. the Messiah (and can belong properly to Hag. 11. none other) who is called the Defire of all Nations. And that, in him all Nations Gen. xit. 3. of the Earth should be bleffed. And to him xviii. 18. Shall the gathering of the gentiles be. Which xxii. 18. is to Christ our Jesus, but was not to Soloxlix. 10. mon, unless in a very low Sense, as he was greatly famed for his Wisdom; which made him much respected by many of the Heathen: but they had no Relation to him, or were gathered to bim, as their King or their Saviour, as they are now to our Jesus; whom Solomon did, but faintly represent.

And if you should apply the Worship before mentioned, to Solomon, then furely much more to the Messiah. that the Worship of him is established in your own Scriptures; and comes no way within the Prohibition of Deut. xiii. which respects only the Worship of the Heathen Deities. Let me add here, what your Talmud (tit. de Synedrio) fays, that Jesus is not the Name of any Idol, nor can be reckoned fuch, when the Christians do refer the Honour they pay to him, to God the Creator of all. And (tit. Schebuoth & Sabboth) agrees with Rabbi Solomo, who, upon Gen. xxii. 18. does acknowledge, that God might take upon him, buman Nature, and thinks that he had done it, for a time. And the Chaldee Paraphrase (upon Hos. 1. 7. and other places) calls the Meffiab, the Word of God, the same that our St. John calls him, (Job. 1. 1, &c.) and your Talmud

upon

h

1

E

b

r

upon Taanith says from Isai. xxv. 9. That at that Time God would be pointed at and shewn even with

the finger.

11

,

e

5

r

e

2

e

0

0

f

5

72

h

-,

e

h

0

V:

te

1

0

-

f

-

ý

0

4

h

7-

2,

e

5)

ır

ed

ac

The above quoted Pfalms, which speak of the worship of the Messiah, are owned to refer to the Messiah.

The second Psalm by David Kimchi, Abraham Esdra, R.

Jonathan in Beresith Rabba, and that most learned
Rabbi Saadia: Who owns the same of Psalm cx. as

the Chaldee Paraphrase does of Psalm xlv.

But there need not Attestations, for these Scriptures are express in such a Strain, as may indeed be accommodated, at an infinite distance to Transactions here below: But cannot be properly applied, nor verified of any but the Messiah. And some are such, as can in no way, be adapted to any other. What other did David call his Lord? What other claims the Worship of all the Kings upon the Earth? whose Kingdom but his, is without End? And extends to the uttermost part of the Earth? All which, in the II. Psal. is given to the Son, but was not given to David. Neither was it given to David that his Flesh should not see Corruption, as it is promised, Psal. xvi. 9, 10. but was verified of none that ever entered the Grave, except only of our Messiah.

Obj. 2. You urge our Doctrine of the holy Trinity, as inferring the Plurality of Gods: And so to be brought within Prohibition, Deu. xiii. But you cannot say, that this is any of the Gods of the Heathen, who are express in that Command: When we profess to Worship none other but that One only God, who spoke to your Fathers in Horeb, out of the midst of the Fire. And we detest all Thoughts of any other God. Our great

Messiab taught us this to be the first all the Commandments, that, The Lord our God is one Mark xii.

Lord. And all Expositions of the blessed 29.

least, interfere with this, we condemn as Impious and Heretical.

But whether this one most-fimple and un-compounded Nature of God may not be communicated to three eter-

nal Persons, without either Consussion of the Persons, or Dividing of the Substance, does, in no way, interfere with the Unity of the Nature, because this very Hypothesis does suppose the Unity of the Nature, in the strictest Sense that is possible. And if we should be under great difficulty (as how can it be otherwise) in explaining such an unsathomable Mystery, yet can it not inser Polytheism upon us, while we are ready to part with all, rather than to admit of that.

You know, we bring many Proofs for this, out of your Scriptures of the Old Testament (some are named hereaster) and you cannot inser from hence, that we do not own these Scriptures; nay, this is a Proof, that we do not understand them aright. And if you should prove against us, that we do not rightly understand (who does?) the Divine, incomprehensible Nature; while we contend as earnestly as you, for the necessity of its Unity, you cannot charge us with Polytheism for our mistake in other Matters. And therefore this can never come under the Prohibition of Dent. xiii.

I say not this, that I would wave entring with you upon this Subject: But there is not room for it in this thort Eslay. It would require a Discourse by it self. And that I am, at present, concerned in, is to shew you, that this can be no cause for your rejecting of our Messiab. There are some called Christians, who say, that we have mistaken our Messiah, in this Point. But I would be loth to clear you from the Objection by that method. Only thus much it shews you, that if we have mistaken the Gospel, so have we the Law too, as to the Doctrine of the holy Trinity: And this can be no more an Argument that we fet Polytheism against the Law, than against the Gospel, which as strongly afferts the Unity of God as the Law, and confirms all that the Law fays of it. Therefore if you reject the Gospel, because we would infer a Trinity from thence; you must, upon the same Account, reject the Law too. If our inferences are not just, the Gospel is cleared as well as the Law, And if our Arguments do

do hold, then the Law does infer a Trinity as well as

the Gofpel.

-

e

e

n

t

t

of

d

e

t

d

79

S

u

V

f

,

E

£

,

e

1

š

J

Nor is it we Christians alone that would infer a Trinity from your Law, your own Cabalifts do distinguish God into three Lights; and some of them call them by the same Names as the Christians, of the Father, the Word, and the boly Spirit; and yet fay, That this does not at all break the Unity of God. Your famous Philo, expresses the same in many Places. Upon the Sacrifices of Cain and Abel, he fays, that God was accommodated with his two supream Virtues of Power and Goodness: And that God being one, did produce out of bis clear Mind, three Operations, of which each is Un-measurable or Infinite; for that his Powers are Un-limitable. And in his 3d. Book of the Husbandry of Noah he diftinguishes these into To or, To DEOWOTIKO, την ίλεω Δύναμιν. i. e. Being, Power, and Goodness. In his Allegories, he calls the Word, the Name of God, and the Maker of the Warld, or the great Instrument of God, whereby he made the World, the same as our Golpel, Joh. 1. 3. And in his Book before quoted of Husbandry, he calls the Word by the same Name as we do, Heb. 1. 3. Xxeaxing, the extress Image of God. Moses the Son of Nebemannus calls him the Angel the Redeemer, who is called the Face of God, that is, fays he, God bimse f, the same that appeared to facob at Bethel, and said to Moses in the Bush, I am the God of thy Father, &c. The Lord that should come to his Temple. And the Angel of the Covenant prophesied of Mal. 111. 1.

Maimonides in his Book of Foundations, and after him Joseph Albo distinguish in God; 1. That which Knows. 2. That which is Known. 3. The Knowledge it self.

But I will not detain you here with Quotations, our Eusebius, in his Book of the Preparation of the Gospel, p. 327. tells you that all your Rabbies after the God of all, and his first born Wildom, do join into the same Divine Nature, a third, whom they call the Holy Ghost, by whom your inspired Persons were enlightened. And

you do all generally agree, that this holy Spirit, was not any Thing that was Created: And yet you distinguish it from him that sent it. Your Rabbi

tells us, that in the word Elohim, there are three Degrees, each distinct by it self, yet all one; joined

in one, yet not divided from one another.

And, as you make that holy Spirit which inspired the Prophets, not to be a Creature, yet Distinct from bim who sent him, so you make what you call the Schechina to be a Divine Thing; and distinguish it not only from God, but from that holy Spirit. As in your Jerusalem Gemara, of Documents, chap. 2. and the Babylonish Gemara, tit. Joma, chap. 1. Your R. Jonathan, in the Preface Ecka Rabthi, says, the Schechina waited three Years and a half upon Mount Olivet, expecting the Conversion of the Jews.

This was the place where our Jesus (the Luk. xxi. true Schechina) made his Abode. And 37. xix. whence he rode into Jerusalem, to accomplish his blessed Passion. And the Time of his Preaching, was about three Years. So long he said, he would bear with the objob. xi. 51. stinate Jews. This may be applied, as to what your High Priess said, though him-

felf knew not the true Import of it.

Now then, all these forecited Testimonies to the boly Trinity, whether of Jews or Christians, are not the setting up of any other God, but only searching into the Nature of that God whom we acknowledge, as, to give an Example (tho' any Parallel to God must be at an infinite Distance) we argue 3 great Faculties in our Soul, the Understanding, the Memory, and the Will: And that these may be understood, without either Confusion of the Faculties, or Division of the Substance of the Soul. And suppose that some should object, that this was making of 3 Souls. I say, that whatever the Consequence might be, from this Hypothesis, yet that no Man could be justly charged with holding 3 Souls in Man, who professed that he held but one. We are not to be charged with the Consequences of an Opinion, so as

to

no

for

he

So

th

eu

no

se!

th

fu

po

G

Id G

t

t

h

to infer that we do not hold that Opinion: For we may not see all the Consequences of what we hold. Therefore though 3 Faculties should infer 3 Souls, yet cannot he who holds 3 Faculties be charged with holding of 3 Souls, while he does hold but one Soul; and thinks that the contrary does not follow from his holding of 3 Faculties in the same Soul.

Thus, though 3 Persons did infer 3 Gods: Yet does not he hold 3 Gods, who holds 3 Persons in one and the

self same God.

3

e

d

n

y .

-

1

1

f

2

f

If you fay, that this will excuse all Idolatry, as of those who worshipped the Sun, &c. because of God's supposed Residence there. I answer, no, because supposing of that Residence, yet it would be Idolatry to worship the Sun, or any Thing esse, meerly because of God's Residence in it. As you would have thought it Idolatry to have worshipped the Temple, or the Cloud of Glory, because of God's special Presence, which was there afforded.

But they did not think it to be Idolatry, was it therefore none? No, our Thoughts cannot after the Nature of Things. And there are Sins of Ignorance. None ever confessed, no nor, I believe, thought himself to be an Idolater : For then, it must be supposed, that he would not continue in it. But he that adores one God in 3 Persons (supposing him mistaken in his Judgment) comes not under either of the Branches of Idolatry. 1. Of a false Object. 2. Of a false Manner of Worship. For the Manner, there is no Pretence; that consists in the Worship of God by Images (which he has forbidden) whether artificial, of our own Making; or natural, by any Creature of God's Making, as any of the Hoft of Heaven, Sun, Moon, or Stars; or any Thing here below, as of Men, Birds, Beafts, Fifb, &c. tho' the Worship be referred to God, as represented by them; or from his supposed Residence or Presence in them. This is Idolatry in the Manner of our Worship. But nothing of this can be applied to the 3 Persons, which are supposed to be Gad himself. This was your Idolatry in the golden Calf: Which you did not take to be God himself, that you yourselves had made; nor could such Folly be supposed in your Solomon as to think the Images he made, to be that God that made him. This was the Idolatry forbidden in the second Command.

tio

An

we

fel

ex

fav

no

yo

fre

lo

be

qu

ha

D

al

gi

0

T

N

th.

f

b

p

a

ŧ

Then, for the first Command, which relates to the Object of Worship. If that be taken for setting up any Creature as the supreme Being; or giving divine Honour to Angels or other Ministers of God, as inferior, or middle Deities betwixt the supreme Being and us, as the Heathens thought their Damons, whom therefore they called Dii Medioxumi: In neither of these Senses, can Idolatry be applied to the 3 Persons supposed to be in the divine Nature. For 1st. They are not Creatures, nor 2dly, any inferior Deities; nor supposed to be. But all equally to partake of the same one divine Nature; as the 3 Faculties do of the same one and indivifible Soul. And therefore whatever Mistake may be supposed in the Hypothesis, yet it cannot come under any Notion of Idolatry. And no otherwise can the Worship, or paying of divine Honour to the Son or Messiah (already proved) be excused from Idolatry than by acknowledging him to be the Word of God (as you yourselves have called him) that is, one of the divine Persons in the Godbead. And this does avoid all Notion of Idolatry in the Worship of him: And can no ways come under that Prohibition of Deut. xiii. against worshipping of the false Gods of the Heathen. You lay not this to the Charge of your own Talmud and Rabbies; who give the same Expositions of your Scriptures as we do And you know how many of them do think, that a Plurality of Powers in the one Nature of God, is intimated in the very Name of God Elohim, which is the plural Number; and in these Texts, among many others of the old Testament. Gen. 1. 1. 26. iii. 22. xix. 24. Pfal. xlv. 6, 7. lxviii. 18. cx. 1. Ifai. ix. 6. xlviii. 16. Jer. xxiii 6. Mich. v. 2. Zech. ii. 8, 9. iii. 2. xii. 10. Now may que not reason upon these Texts, as you have done, without Imputa-

For

tion of Polytheism? And so of the Texts in the Gospel? And when you come to embrace the Gospel (God send) we will reason with you, as with some amongst ourselves, upon what Proofs are there, answerable to, and explanatory of, those Texts in the old Testament, which savour the Doctrine of the boly Trinity; and then, and not till then, will be the proper Time to enter with you, at large, upon this Controversy.

But what I have now faid, I hope, will be fufficient to remove all Scruple from you against the Gospel,

from that Text of Deut. xiii.

And then that other Text, Deut. xviii. 19: will look very terrible upon you, that whoever should not bearken to the Messiah, when he came, God would require it of him. And you feel it severely, that God

has required it.

10

nk m.

71-

he

1y

ur

d-

he

ey

an

in

es,

e.

ai-

oe

er

n

u

e

)-

0

ft

u

d

-

0

f

,

-

1.

III. But, to put an End to this Objection from Deut. xiii. The Jews have yielded it. If they will allow that learned Jew who disputed with Limborch to give their true Sense: And that according to their own Talmud before quoted (tit. de Synedrio) which says, That any Command may be transgressed, by the Command of a Prophet, i. e. who can work Miracles to prove his Mission.

And fays that learned Jew, If Christ, after he rose from the Dead, had publickly said to the whole Congregation of Israel, hear, O Israel, I am Limbor. the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the Collat. Land of Egypt: And now have redeemed you. p. 132.

from a greater Captivity of Sin; whom you

have facrilegiously put to Death. Abs dubio (says he) without doubt, all Israel had believed, even to this present Day. Nor had there been room left for any Doubt, or Suspicion. Thus he; and he thereby yields, that such a Miracle as this, would have convinced all the Jews to believe Christ, when he called himself God. And therefore he must grant, that, notwithstanding of what is said Deut. xiii. Miracles are sufficient to vouch even the Divinity of Christ. And then the Dispute must only lie upon the Miracles recorded in the Gospel.

For the Truth of which, I refer to what is said in the

Zec

mif

Da

tur

ftro

Ron

of

but

you

que

fer

the Kin

to

hac it c

any

ma

ma

chie

An

Fer

phe

to per

Inf

Re

the Ear

ftai

ly

the

Pa

mi

Wa

first Part against the Deists.

XI. I would in this Place call upon you to reflect, how very exact and particular God has been in fulfilling all the *Promises* he has made unto your *Nation*. One especially, which does consound the *Deists*, who call for ocular Demonstration, and have it, to their Astonishment, in seeing at this Day the sulfilling of a most wonderful *Prophecy* and *Promise* made to your Nation, so many Ages past.

The Deists have made you, of all People, their Reproach, because you have been called the peculiar People, the holy Nation chosen of God before all Nations

Deut. vii. 7. of all People; and thence argue (in their bold and Prophane stile) the Injustice and

Nonfense of God's preferring these to all the great Nations.

and Monarchies upon the Earth.

They will not believe that God had more Regard to the Jews than to any other People; or gave any Prophefies concerning you. They fay you coined those Prophesies after the Facts they speak of. But they Demand the fulfilling of a Prophecy, which they may fee, and this that I speak of is obvious to the Eyes of all the World, it is recorded Jer. xlvi. 28. Fear thou not, O Jacob my Servant, faith the Lord, for I am with thee, for I will make a full End of all the Nations whither I have driven thee, but I will not make a full End of thee, but correct thee in Measure, yet will I not utterly cut thee off. You will find the fame Ch. xxx. 11. and Chap. xxxi: 36, 37. it is written, If those Ordinances depart from before me, faith the Lord, then the Seed of Israel also shall cease from being a Nation before me for ever. Thus saith the Lord, if Heaven above can be measured, and the Foundations of the Earth searched out beneath, I will also cut off all the Seed of Israel, for all that they have done faith the Lord. See the same repeated, Ch. xxxiii. 24, 25, 26. and confirmed, Isai. xxvii. 7. xxix. 7, 8. liv. 9, 10. lxv. 8. Ezek. vi. 8. xi. 16. xii. 15, 16. Amos ix. 8, 9.

Zech. x. 9. And this was pursuant to what was promised in the Law. Lev. xxvi. 44. Deut. iv. 31, &c.

the

ect,

ul-

Va-

As,

eir

fa

Va-

eir

iar

ns

rest

eir

nd

ons.

to

ro-

ofe

)e-

ee,

he

a-

rI

ve.

but

f.

36,

ore

ase

the

da-

off

the

26.

10.

9. cb.

Now let us fee how literally this is fulfilled at this The great and famous Monarchies, who, in their turns, governed the World; and fuccessively had destroyed the Jews (the Affyrian, the Babylonian, and the Roman) are all vanished as a dream; there is not one of them left. Their very Names are loft in the Earth; but your Nation, though fifted among all Nations (as your Prophet Amos expresses it, in the Place above quoted) like as Corn is fifted in a Sieve, yet are you preferved a visible distinct People, in all the Nations whither you have been scattered. And the Rage of many Kings and Governments have been let loose against you, to root you off from the Face of the Earth, and you had no helper. Yet the Lord was your helper, and put it out of the Power of all the Earth (though without any visible Opposition) to infringe the Promise he had made to you.

The Deists dare not say, that these Prophecies were made Yesterday, or not before the sall of these Monarchies; especially of the Roman, the greatest of them. And what a Folly, as well as Vanity had it been in the fews, to have forged such audacious and provoking Prophecies, to have thus dared all the Powers of the Earth to Extirpate them, who hated them, and had them perfectly at Mercy?

And here let the Deists take Notice of this wonderful Instance fresh before their Eyes, of God's particular Reward to this most despised and contemptible People (in their Account) above all the other Nations of the Earth, how Great and Honourable soever. This is a standing Miracle exhibited to the whole World!

Yet is there no Partiality in this, as the Deists weakly Reason: For as Moses was a Type of the Messiah, so the Church of the Jews, was of the Christian, whose Pales are enlarged to take in the Gentiles, as often promised in your Prophets; by which Means your Nation was indeed a Type of the whole World (represented in

705)

put

and

deft

tute

her,

aga

10

Mei

tude

but

to /

yet

mag

laft

the

and

her

our

Yea

fecu

fhe

cou

Pre

wit

is n

as I

fo !

this

you

and

wh

fo

for

fon

be

thi

not

Ra

der

And consequently the Bleffings of which the Jews partook; the Promises made them and miraculous Protection over them, was taking Possession in the Name, and securing the Reversion of the Gentile World, in the same glorious Inheritance. And it was Indisferent as to the good of the World, which Nation had been pitched upon as their Type. But God chose the least, that his Power and Protection over his Church might be more visible, and to shew that she must struggle through many Difficulties and Temptations; yet never be extinct (though often distressed) when all the Powers and Glory of this World shall vanish as Smoke before the Wind.

Moreover, if God had chosen any of the Great and Powerful Nations of the Earth for his peculiar People, to whom if he had given his Promise to continue them for ever; the Scorners would have blasphemed and said, that God was still on the strongest Side; and they would have ascribed their Preservation to their own Power and

Greatness. This is the Reason God gives

why he chose the fewest of all People, Deut. vii. 7. lest they should say, it was through viii. 17.

their own Power and Might that they

were preserved. Besides the peculiar Nation being (as before has been said) a Type of the Christian Church, it was necessary that the odds as to the World, should be against that Nation; which should subsist not by Worldly Strength and Politicks; but by Signal and Miraculous Providences. Thus the Church was best represented, as greatly distressed, but wonderfully preserved!

And here, O ye Jews, behold an equal Promise of our Messiah to his Church, and as Miraculously suffilled as that before mentioned to yours. He promised, as before quoted, that his Church should continue even unto the End of the World, that he would be all that Time with her, to preserve her, and that the Gates of Hell should never prevail against her. And when was this promised? even at the Beginning, when his Religion was low and contemptible, hardly yet known in the World. And the Devil has been let loose (as against Job)

24)

oar.

ro:

and

me

the

hed

his.

ore

any

ugh

this.

and

ople,

hem

said,

ould

and

ii. 7.

(as

b, it

ld be

orld-

Mira-

epre-

ved!

of our

d as

s be-

n unto

Time

Hell

s this

19108

n the

gainst Job) 76) to spare only her Life, all Things else have been put in his Power. All the Rage and Madness of Kings and States and Mobs have been exerted against her, to defiroy her for many Ages together; and the was destitute of all Human help, nay it was made unlawful for her, to help herself, or take Arms in her own Defence. against her persecuting Kings, as it was not permitted to you, though an Army of 600000

Men barneffed, besides a great mixed Mul- Exod xii. 37. sude against Pharaob, Abasuerus, &c. 38. xiii. 18. but the was commanded as you, only xiv. 13. 14.

to Rand Still, and fee the Salvation of God; yet still she infisted upon the Promise of her Preservation made to her by her Meffiah; nay more of her Victory at last over all those her Enemies, and boasted of it before them, while they were worrying her without controul, and told them that it was not in their Power to destroy her; yet notwithstanding all this, how miraculously did our Jesus perform his Promise, in his now almost 1800 Years Preserving and Supporting her under all her Persecutions, and giving her Victory and Triumph! and the still trusts in that Promise that it can never fail; could any Power less than Divine have foretold this Preservation, and have effected it for so long a Time without buman Means, without Sword or Policy! This is not the least of the Miracles which God has shewn, as to you, so to us, in these Promises so full of avonder. so visibly fulfilled, and now every Day fulfilling; and this is not a mean Argument to join you to us, when you fee the fame God working so wonderfully for you and for us, for us only of all the whole Earth; none of whom can boast such Promises, and such Performance, so uncontestably true, and so truly Miraculous; therefore I befeech you to hearken at least to the wife reafoning of your own Gamaliel, left ye be found fighters against God. For if Att. 5, 38, 39. this Work had not been of God, it could

not have so stood. You first spent your Matth. xxi.

Rage against this Stone, which your Buil- 42. 44. ders refused: And as he foretold you,

it has ground you to Powder. Will you not yet confess, that this is the Lord's doings, and that it is Marvelous in

your Eyes!

And now, O ye People greatly beloved, and grievously punished, did your God ever fail you in any Promise that ever he made to you? you are, and have been many Centuries preserved only upon the Almighty Power that there is in his Promise too strong for all the armed Legions of Earth and Hell; which have overthrown mighty Empires, and every thing else but you, and his Church represented by you. Believe it, your Preservation since your Return from Babylon, has been greater than in it, in Egypt, or in the Wilderness. And can you imagine that he who has wrought fo many Miracles, and still continues them, lest any of his Words should fall to the Ground; can you think that his great Promises of the Messiah, and the Time of his coming fo particularly described, is come to nought? As to the Time you confess it has failed, if not fulfilled in our Jesus. And where the Time (as of your 70 Years Captivity, 2 Chr. xxxvi. 21. Jer. xxix. 10) is named, there it is Impossible that there should be a Failure as to the Time.

Exod. xii. 40, 41. Numb. xiv. 34. See how exactly your deliverance out of Egypt was fulfilled, even to a Day of the Promise made to you. And your 40 Years in the Wilderness, to the 40 Days of your spying out of the Land. Nor did your many and repeated Provocati-

ons all along that Time, put off God's Promise one Day further. See then and consider how punctually our Messiah's Coming, according to the stated Times and Ages prefixed, as it is set down in the first Chapter of our Gospel according to St. Matthew ver. 17. The Generations from Abraham to David, 14 Generations: From David to the Captivity, 14 Generations: And from the Captivity to Christ, 14 Generations. God's fixed and determinate Times are not altered.

The Time and Place of the Messiah's Coming as fore-told in the Prophets, is one of the surest Marks by which

ve

lar

do

his

an

fhe

the

Tin

ful

Tin

of (

lebe

Bui

the

Fua

Gen

hab

Note

ove

whi

to b

had

And

mak

their

No

brou

man

you

our

rom

Vor

ectu

Orac. vere

f 7

lefb

we must know him; to that End they were so Particularly fet down: And if these fail so may all the Rest.

How do you expect to know your Messiah when he does come? he cannot vouch himself from the Time of his coming foretold by the Prophets; for that is past,

and there is no other Time prefixed.

Will he prove his Mission by Miracles? And will he shew greater than our Jesus has done? Can he fulfill the Prophecies of the Messiah, by not coming at the Time they have named; fo much as our Messiah, by fulfilling all the Circumstances of the Prophecies as to

Time, Place, &c.?

ess,

in

rie-

Pro-

ave

phty

all

ver-

you,

our

een

And

any

his

that

his

ht?

illed

70 5) is

Fai-

out

ay of

1T 40

Days

Nor

ocati-

Day

our

and

er of

Ge-

ions:

Gods

fore-

which

we

And

XII. Born of a Virgin (a) of the Seed (a) Isai. vii. 14. of (b) David, in the Town of (c) Beth- (b) xi. 10. lebem. Within 490 (d) Years of the (c) Mic. v. 2. Building of the second Temple. Before (d) Dan. ix.25. the Scepter had quite departed from (e) (e) Gen.xlix.10. Judah. To whom the gathering of the Gentiles has been, as to their Messiah, as well as the Mesfiab of the Fews. This is an aftonishing Mark and Notorious, and infifted upon over and over again in the (f) Prophets. And of (f) Psal. 2d. 8. which none that ever took upon them lxxii. 8,11.17. to be the Messiah, except only our Jesus, cx. 2. Isai. 2d. had the least shadow of a Pretence. 2. xi. 10. xlix. And consequential to this, that he should 6. lii. 15. lv.5. make the (g) Heathen Nations for sake lx. 3. lxv. 1. their Idolatry, and destroy their Idols. Zec. ix. 10. No Nation of the Heathen was ever Hos. 2. 23. brought to this by the Law; but how (g) Isai. 2. 18, many have by the Gospel! By the way, 20. xxxi. 7. you may fee by this, how unreasonable Ezek. xxx. 13. your Exception is against our Messiah, Zech. xiii. 1, 2. rom Deut. xiii. as if he introduced the Worship of the Heathen Deities; which he only has efectually destroyed. He only stopt the Mouths of their Pracles; which within 100 Years after his coming, vere all totally filenced in the Reign of Trajan. He only deposited his (b) (b) Pfal.xvi.g.

lest in the Grave, in Hope that it should 10.

fee Corruption. They gave him (i) Gall (i) lxix. 21. to Eat, and Vinegar to Drink. They (k) pierced his Hands and his Feet; and (k) xxii. 16, cast Lots upon his Vesture. They up-18. braided him in the fame (1) Words fore-(1) Mat. xxvii. told. His very (m) Price was foretold. (m) Zech. xi. and how the Money should be disposed That a (n) Bene of him should not Math. xxvii. be broken. Again, the particular Manner (o) of his Riding into Jerusalem upon 6, 7. an As; which your most learned Rabbi (n) Exod. 111. Saadia Expounds of the Messiah. As also 46. Job. xix. 36. the second, and cx. Psal. and other Scrip. (0) Zec. 1x. 9. tures before quoted. I could enlarge upon this Head, and shew many more Particulars wherein our Jesus did and does exactly

answer to the several Marks given of the Messiab by the Prophets.

Which is fo strong an Argument, so past all Possibihity of Cheat or Contrivance, that the first of our Apostles reckoned it even beyond Miracles, or rather as the greatest of Miracles, greater than those shewn to our outward Eyes. For proving the Mission of Jesus from their being Eye-Witneffes of his Majesty, in his Miracuculous Transfiguration, and the Voice which then came to

him from the excellent Glory, which 2 Pet. 1, 16, Voice (fays he) we heard, when we were 17, 18, 19. with him in the Holy Mount; he adds, as a yet further Proof, we have a more fure Word of PRO-PHECY, whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a Light that Shineth in a dark Place, until the Day dawn, and the Day-Star arise in your Hearts. Pray God it may,

and that he may open your Understanding, as he did of his Apofties, that they Luk XXIV. 45. might understand the Scriptures, that thus

it behowed Christ to suffer, and to rise from the Dead the third Day; and that Repentance and Remission of Sim should be preached in his Name among all Nations, beginning at Jerusalem. All which you see fulfilled, yet you will not believe it! You fee all fulfilled that he foretold

fo

th

fu

me

ag

die

to

of

tio

Sai

din

lefs

dig

Sin

felv

cili

ove

Des

mo

Por

fulf

15.

you

pora

con

the .

was

poor

etern

long

for a

fore

an e

him. your

Men

you

cause

Y

ney

up-

reold,

ofed

not

an-

pon

ibbi

alfo

rip-

arge

ore

aly

by

Tibi-

oftles

the

our

from

acu-

ne to

ubich

quere

asa

PRO-

7710 4

awn,

may,

fand-

.1bey

t thus

ad the

Sins

begin-

t you

recold

10

Melhab

fo particularly of the Destruction of Jerusalem, and that that Age, in which he spoke, should not pass till it was fulfilled, though there was then no appearance of it.

XIII. What Witch-craft then is it, what heavy judgment lies upon you, that you should harden your Hearts against this Messab, who shed his Blood for you; who died praying for you! who offered up himself a Sacrifice, to purchase eternal Redemption for you, which the Blood of Bulls and Goats could never do. The very Institution of Sacrifice does declare, that God would require Satisfaction for the Sins of Men; and that without Shedding of Blood there could be no Remission; not of Blood less noble than our own; but of the great Messiah, of dignity and Merit sufficient to make Satisfaction for the Sins of the whole World. And now I appeal to yourfelves, whether this Scheme of God, in Christ, reconciling to himself lapsed Humanity; and thus Triumphing over all the Powers and Malice of that Serpent, the Devil, who feduced Man into Disobedience, be not more worthy of God; a Demonstration of greater Power, and Wisdom, and Goodness; and a more Literal fulfilling of that first Promise of the Messiah, Gen. iii. 15. than giving to any one Nation (though it were your own) the Conquest over your Enemies, and a Temporal Reign upon Earth.

Yet this is the Objection you have against your se-

cond Moses, as against the first. Where is

the Inheritance of Fields and Vineyards that Num. xvi.

was promised to us? You hanker after these 14.

poor perishing Things; and neglect your eternal Inheritance, which was figured by them. You long more after an earthly than a heavenly Canaan: And for a little Rest there, than a Rest for ever. Therefore you reject our Spiritual, and choose to your selves an earthly and fighting Messiah. But you cannot have him. And God, in Mercy, has turned you out of your beloved Canaan, and given it to the basest of Men, to take off your Minds from it; and to instruct you that that is not the End of his Promise. And be-

cause you prefer it to the glorious Purchase, that our

Melliab has made for us; which the Angels defire to look into. But ye think fcorn of that pleasant Land, where there is everlafting Victory and Triumph, and Sabbath and Jubilee! O, shut not your Eyes wilfully against your own Happiness. Call it to Mind, and shew yourselves Men. Is not this a more exalted and rational Completion and Archi-Type of your Law, than the Tables of municipal Statutes, to distinguish you for fome fhort Time from other People? If that be all the Import (as you would have it) of the whole Glorious Dispensation to Moses; was this Worth or Propertionable to that affonishing Appearance upon Mount Sinai, and all that wonderful Oeconomy of Miracles, by which your Law was Established! But if you will look (with us) to the End of your Law, then you will fee every Tittle and Jot of your Law, Fulfilled, Exalted, Glorified in the Heavenly Reign of our Mcfliah, the second Adam; the innocent Isaac that was sacrificed; the Joseph that was sold by his Brethren, for their future Preservation; the Moses who delivers us out of Egypt, the Slavery and Thra'dim of Sin and Hell; and conducts us fafe through the Wilderness, the Temptations and Diffresses of this wretched Life; our Johna, who opens our way into the heavenly Canaan: Thro' Faith in whose bleffed Paffion and Sacrifice for us, when lifted up upon the Cross, like the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness, the mortal Biting of our Spiritual Serpent the Devil is cured; and our Souls eternally faved. These are the glorious Things that were shewn to Moses in the Mount; after which Pattern

Exod. xxv. he was commanded to frame the Taber-40. nacle, and all the Inflitutions thereof, as Types and Shadows of those Things which

Heb. ii. 4. were to be Perfected in the Heavens. By Faith in which the Just shall Live. And will you now reject the Pattern for the Types? Will you Degrade your Law, to mean nothing beyond the outward Senses? Nothing but what is Visible and Temporary? To have no spiritual and eternal Signification?

Do we therefore make void the Law? Yea, we ef-

t

il

2

97

ti

y

d

OI

fo

T

th

yo

10

W

th

 G_{i}

L

pei

in

of

ha

fig

Co

the

Gr

Fa

La

bel

Ifr

Ge

fha

wi

and

upo

Us

De

of

Wa

to

d,

bi

lly

nd

nd

an

10

all

ri-

ro-

ant

by

vill

will

cal-

the

ed;

fu-

of

and

pta-

bua,

hro'

hen

the

rpent

ved.

n to

ttern

aber-

f, as

vhich

By

And

Will

d the

Tem-

tion?

we ef-

tablish

We shew an eternal and beavenly Light shining through it all, and every Institution of it. We look with Reverence and great Veneration upon it, as the Schoolmaster that was ordained to bring us unto Christ, as the Ladder that was set to Climb up to Heaven. But you will not Climb with us; you say that the Top does not reach to Heaven, therefore you stop short upon the lower Steps. The Patriarchal Dispensation before the Flood was one Step: The Abrahamical another: The Mosaical another: And you still expect another, the Last, and most Persect, under the Messah. Yet you reject it now it is come: And there is to be no other.

Be not afraid to lose your Law or your Prophets, you will hear them read every Day in our Churches, and their true and full Import explained and fulfilled in the Gospel. For the Gospel is the best Comment upon the Law: And the Law is the best Expositor of the Gospel. They are like a Pair of Indentures, they answer Their Harmony is wonderful: And is in every Part. of it felf a Conviction; no buman Contrivance could have reached it. There is a divine Majesty and Forefight in the answer of every Ceremony and Type to its Completion. And there is one yet to be compleated. O the glorious Day when that shall come! That is, the Grafting you in again to your own Olive-Tree, the Fatness, the Sweet, the Marrow of your Rom. X. Law fulfilled in the Messiah. For we do believe, that Blindness is happened to 25, 26. Israel, but in Part, till the fulness of the ් ද. Gentiles be come in: And so that all Israel shall be saved; for the Gifts and Calling of God are without Repentance God hath concluded all, Us first, and then You in Unbelief, that he might have Mercy upon all; that the Praise may be to God, and not to Us; that no Flesh should Glory in his Presence. O, the Depth of the Riches, both of the Wildom and Knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his judgments, and his Ways past finding out! For of him, and through him,

D 2

and to him are all Things. To whom be Glory for ever. Amen.

XIV. But though the Judgments of God are in themfelves unsearchable, yet they generally move in the Road of second Causes: And so far it is lawful for us to look into them; and sometimes necessary, in order to our Duty, as being not only brought upon us for our Sins; but continued by them. So that by discovering the Causes, we may prevent or shorten our Judgments.

Therefore I would here inquire a little into some of those most visible Causes, which have all this time, and do still harden the Jews in their Obstinacy against Receiving the Doctrine of Christ.

And some of these are on the Jews side, and some

on the Christian.

I. First for the Jews. They have, since Christ came, quite altered their own Doctrine and Topicks from whence they used to argue before; on purpose to avoid the plain Proofs thence drawn for our Jesus

being the Meffiah. To instance in a few.

1. There are great Presumptions, that they have altered and corrupted the very Text of their own Scriptures of the Old Testament, in those places which speak of the Messiah, which gave the Marks of him, and pointed out the Time of his coming. However this they cannot deny, that whether by the Loss of the Vowels in the Hebrew Tongue, or from whatever Cause, that Language is now rendered so uncertain, beyond any other in the World, as that one Word bears many different Significations, infomuch that every Text almost will afford perpetual Jangling: Which has made fome of your most learned Rabbies complain, that your Scriptures are become in the Words of the Prophet, before quoted, as a Book sealed up to you: And that the true Sense of them will not be known till the coming of the Messiah, who will restore the Vowels and right Knowledge of the Hebrew Tongue.

It is long fince the Hebrew has ceased to be the Vulgar Language of your Nation; and consequently to be well understood by the Jews themselves, who now learn it at Schools, as other Men do. Josephus complains of the Loss of the Hebrew Tongue among the Jews in his Time; and it was so, long before.

This occasioned that the Greek Translation of the lxx. was publickly Read in the Jewish Synagogues, many

Years before the coming of Christ.

or

n-

he

to

to

ur

g-

of

nd

le-

me

ne,

om

to

esus

ave

rip-

eak

and

this

the

be-

ears

ext

has

ain,

the

ou:

own

the gue.

It

This Translation they thought to have been divinely inspired. And made great Boasts of it, as you may read in Josephus, and many other of your Authors. And it continued in this Reputation with you, and was read in your Synagogues till Christ came, and for about an hundred Years after. Then you rejected it, because of the plain Proofs that were brought out of it for our Jesus being the Messiah. And fet up the spurious Greek Translation of Aquila, who was an Heathen, a Christian, and a Jew, which he then made when the Hebrew Tongue was so greatly decayed from that Purity which it confessedly retained when your lxx. Priests made that famous I ranslation for Ptolemy King of Egypt, about 300 Years before Christ: And was never Queftioned by any of you, but held in the highest Veneration all that Time, till after the coming of our Saviour, because of the flagrant Testimonies it bore to him. were it now admitted, as it formerly was amongst you, and as it truly is, the best Comment, at least upon the Hebrew Text, to determine the Sense of it when the Words are Doubtful, and (because of the present Defect in that Language) of various and different Significations, I fay, if this were admitted (which you cannot Refuse, without casting Repreach upon all your Predecessors for 300 Years before Christ, who did admit it; and upon your felves confessing that you have done it unreasonably) you would not be able to maintain your hold against Christianity. Are not the Quotations of your Scriptures which are in your learned Philo (who lived in the Days of Christ and his Apostles) and of others your chief Rabbies before that Time, more according D 3

to the Translation of the lxx. than of the Hebrew Text, as you have it at present? And what Reason can you give, why you dare not Quote that Translation still? But because it renders the Sense of the Hebrew so, as leads it directly upon our Saviour, and cannot be extended further; and it cuts off those vain and precarious Excuses, which you would draw from the present uncertainty of the Hebrew Text. Yet none of your latter Expositions can pretend to any Authority equal to that of the lxx. even your selves being the Judges! This shews, that you are not disposed to find out the

th

vi

fer

an

of

th

Se

th

0

I

P

V

F

Truth; but bent to shut the Door against it.

2. As the Jews have thus manifestly stood out against the Conviction of the holy Scriptures, by inventing and using these arts to corrupt them, at least, to bide and obscure their true Meaning. So have they for the same Reason, viz. in Prejudice to our Messiah, altered their former Principles and Notions, which they had received by Tradition from their Fathers. Thus finding that the Notion of the Asso, or Word of God, which was univerfally received among the Jews, before Christ came; and largely insisted upon by Philo, that learned Jew, even in the Apostolical Age, that as before has been noted he was God, and yet a distinct Person from God the Father of all; that he was Xapaxino, the express Image of God: The great Divapis, Instrument or Power by which God made the Worlds: The 'Aexisesus, Supream Archetypal High Priest and Mediator betwixt God and Men; of whom the High Priest under the Low, was a Type and Figure; by outward Communion with whom Men were made capable of, and had a Title to the inward and spiritual Communion with the Aofo, and by him of Reconciliation and Acceptance with God. From this Notion of the Aoso, St. Fohn Disputes, according to the received Principles of that Age: And having proved Christ to be the Aos he in his Gospel Epist. and Revelation gives him the Titles which were usually ascribed to the Aoso, of Light, and Life, and Truth. And from having Communion with him, infers that we have also m

on O,

K-

e-

e-

ır

0

!

le

ft

g

0

or

6,

y

ı,

,

St.

t

e

b

n

;

e

n

d

0

n

0

Communion with the Father. But the Jews finding that these Principles led directly to the Divinity of our Saviour, and all that is said of him in the Gospel, presently forsook their own Principles: And as early as Justin Martyr, began to deny them, as Trypho the Jew did, and put Justin upon the Proof of the Assemble ing a Divine Person, &c. which he did out of Philo, and other approved Authors of the Jews.

It is plain that the Jews thus understood it, when

they accused our Saviour of Blasphemy, and of making himself God, because he called Job x. himself the Son of God. For they called 33, 36. themselves the Sons of God, in a large Sense, as so Adopted, and in Federal Covenant with

Senie, as 10 Adopted, and in Federal Covenant With God: But they knew it was the received Notion among them, that the manner how the Assemble was the Son or Word of God, was Natural, as proceeding from the Nature of God; and that for any to call himself the Son of God, in this Sense, was to make himself God. Whence it is plain that they thought the Assemble, to be God.

3. The Jews finding that the mystical and primary Sense of their Law did refer to the Messiah; and were most exactly and particularly fulfilled and compleated in our Saviour; rather than be convinced by this, they have now (as the learned Yew that difputed with Limborch) den'ed that the Law Limbor. was Typical, or referred to any more perp. 62. 3 feet State. The contrary of which is alibi. Exod. xxv. 40. from plainly intimated, whence our Apostle convincingly argues, Heb. viii. 5. But the Fews now will have no Type in the Law: Or the Office of the Messiah to extend beyond Temporal Conquests, to any spiritual or heavenly Acquisitions, stick-

But Philo and the Jews before him, did largely infift upon the Mystical, which they made the principal End and Intendment of the Law. As indeed it is, and most apparently so, if we duly consider the Law it self, and the Prophets, who often mind us of it. And without

which they cannot be verified (as before is shewn.) And their Meaning runs low and contemptible, no way answering the Magnificence and Glories which are there reveal d.

Jacob confessed himself and his Fathers
Gen. xlvii. to be Strangers and Pilgrims on the Earth.

9. Whence our Apostle does argue very forcibly, That they who say such Things, declare plainly, that they seek a Country. And truly if they had been mindful of that Country from whence they came out, they might have had Opportunity to have returned: But now

they defire a better Country, that is, an heavenly. If the Land of Ganaan had been all their View, and they had understood the Promise made to them of Canaan to have had no further Meaning than the Letter, only the temporal Enjoyment of that pleasant Country, they needed not have wander'd from it, as they did. Or they might have had Opportunity to have return'd to it.

When David was in Possession, and King of it, he declar'd himself to be then in a Pilgrimage, and a Stranger in it.

This shews they had a further Prospect; and that they exended the Promise made to them of Canaan, to mean principally and ultimately the heavenly Canaan, of which they understood the earthly Canaan only as a Type. And if Canaan itself was a Type, no doubt Jerusalem must be so too, and the Temple with all the Service of it, that is all your Law.

Your Cabala makes your outward Law, but the Cortex or Shell of the hidden Mysteries that are contained

in it.

Yet you are now grown to that violent Prejudice against this (tho' you would stick to your Cabala too, and think it divinely inspired) because it leads directly upon Christianity, that your learned Jew has set up this n.)

ray

ere

ers

th.

OIde-

And

try

ave

the

nad

to to

the

hey

Or

to

and

hen

that

, to

of

Je-

Ser-

the

ined

e a-

too,

up

this

this Principle, Quod Cultus externus, ut talis, Limbor. est interno multo perfectior. And as a just Collat. Confequence of this, Quod externus non N. xi. minus Deo gratus, quam internus, i. e. That X11. p. the outward Worship, as such, is much more 118, perfect than the internal. And therefore, 120. That the outward Worship is not less grateful to God than the internal. These are the Titles of his Chapters. And the end of fetting up these desperate Positions is, to obviate the Christian argument, That the inward and spiritual Worship is chiefly regarded by God; and consequently the inward and spiritual Meaning of the Law, is much preferable to the Letter and outward Observances: That therefore there is a spiritual Sense in the Law, which exceeds the Letter, or which is typified by it: That this is fulfilled in Christ, who has thereby consummated and perfected the Law. To oppose this the Jews are driven to that Extremity, as here you fee, to prefer the outward Worship, as such, to the inward. Contrary to the Tenor of their own Law, and their Prophets, where the inward Circumcision of the Heart is so often inculcated and preferr'd to that outward in the Flesh. Nay the outward Institutions of the Law, where the inward and spiritual Meaning and Intendment of them I/a. 1. is not regarded, are declared to be bateful 11, to and Abomination to God. The inward is not only preferr'd, I defire Mercy and not Sacrifice; and the Knowledge of God more Hos.vi. 6. than Burnt-offerings. Sacrifice and Offering thou didst not desire, but, mine Ears hast thou Pf. xl. 9. But, in respect to the inward, the outward are faid not to have been commanded by God; that is, they were commanded for the fake of the inward; and therefore without respect to the inward, the outward

were not commanded.

To rid you out of this Perplexity, your learned few has advanced a strange fort of an Argument to maintain his Paradox, before mentioned, of preferring the

D 5

outavard

outward, as fuch, to the inward Worship and Sense of the Law, where he explains his foresaid Position thus, that the outward is not to be supposed without the inward: And that the outward, as including the inward, is preferable to the inward. But this instead of folving the Case makes no Case at all of it. It is no more than this, whether two be not more than one? Whether both outward and inward be not more than the inward alone? Which no body will dispute with him. But then this cuts off all Comparison betwixt the outward and the inward, and confequently makes no Sense of those Texts before mentioned, and many others, where the same comparison is insisted upon. And when the Jew fays, that the outward as such, is preferable, &c. what does he mean by as fuch? Is it the outward, as outward? Which any one would take to be the Meaning. But his Meaning, as he explains it, is, the outward as such, that is, as both outward and inward.

So very thin, and contradictory are these strain'd Excuses you have set up against the spiritual, which is the main and principal Intendment of your Law; because it cannot be fulfilled but only in our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and his spiritual Kingdom.

C

it

W

fo

ot

bu

mo

the

O

fuc

yo ful

fen moi rec

had

(ba

ger:

4. The modern Jews have, fince Christ's Time, gone away from the constant Tradition of their Fathers be-

fore Christ came, viz. That the Messiah

Joh. vii. would shew himself to the World, and

vouch his Commission by Miracles, of which
sufficient has been said before. And that

this Contrivance discovers plainly their Guilt, that it is not Conviction which they want, but that they are resolved not to be convinced.

5. They have not only departed from the Traditions of their Fathers, but they have invented new and firange Conceits, of which their Fathers, before Christ came, never dreamt. As of two Messiahs, the one a suffering, the other a triumphing Messiah: To answer these two States of suffering and triumphing, which were

told of the Messiab; and both sulfilled in our blessed Saviour. To avoid which the Jews since his Time, have invented these two Messiabs. The Jews in our Saviour's Time, even the Apostles themselves, till after

his Resurrection, had not the true Notion of the Sufferings of the Messiah, much less of his Death. When he spoke of it, his Disciples rebuked him, and understood nothing of it. And the Jews told him, We have heard out of the Law, that Christ abideth for ever: And how sayest thou the Son of Man must be list up? that is crucify'd. They were looking out then, as you are now, for a temporal sighting Messiah, who should restore again the Kingdom to Israel. They thought not then of the Sufferings of the Messiah; one to suffer, the other to conquer. You can shew no Foot-step of

7

t

e

S

d

e

(e

ıd

ne

e-

ab

nd

ch

at

it

re

ons nd

rift

e a

ver

ere

old

Matth. xvi. 22. Luke xviii. 34.

70b. xii, 34.

A&s. 1.6.

Luke xxiv.

conquer. You can shew no Foot-step of any such Doctrine amongst the Jews, before Christ came. And it shews the Distress your latter Rabbies were driven to, when they could find no shift but so groundless and foolish an Invention: which is of a piece with your other fulsome and ridiculous Legends (before mentioned) of the Messiah's fitting almost these 1800 Years amongst the Lepers at the gates of Rome. That he is in Paradife, but ty'd in a Woman's Hair, that he cannot come. mad and nonsensical Stories of your Behemoth and Leviathan. Of God's weeping when your City was destroy'd. Of his daily Study in the reading of your Law. And fuch other delirious Fancies, as shew the Greatness of your Judgment, threaten'd 2 Theff. 2. 11. And visibly fulfilled upon you more than upon any People. God fending you frong Delusion, that you should believe such monstrous, and even contradictory Lies; because you received not the Truth, that ye might be faved; but. had pleasure in Unrighteousness, in such rabbinical and shameless Fopperies, they deserved not to be called Forgeries, on purpose to elude the infallible Demonstrations which our Jesus gave of his being the Messiah. These

are the great, though pitiful Obstacles, on the Jews Side which hinder their embracing of Christianity.

II. I come now to other Obstacles, which lie on the

Christian Side.

1. The learned Jew that disputes with Limborch, complains of the great Scandal given to Limbor. the Jews in the Popish Countries, by the Collat. Idolatry which they see practised there. p. 102. They cannot bear to see the great God painted like an old Man in their Churches, and Mass-Books: In their Shops, and Houses; and pub-

lickly fold by Allowance. This they take to be the Sin fo strictly prohibited, Deut. iv. 15, 16. and in many other Scriptures. Besides their worshipping of Saints,

Angels, &c. See Sandys, Speculum Europæ.

2. There is another strange Sort of Impediment which the Yews have met with in Popil's Countries. that is, that if any of them turned Christians, they forfeited all their Estates, on pretence that they or their Ancestors had got them by Usury. Of this several good Men in the Church of Rome have complained, as Bradwardinus. 1. 1. De Causa Dei. Chap. 1. Corall. part. xxxii. Cardinalis a S. Severina in Catechismo Generali pro Catechum. chap. xx. Gasparus Belga a Jesuit, in Epist. Ormutina (est inter epistolas Indicas) wrote. An 1549. speaking of one Rabbi Solomon, who defired Baptism, fays, that he, and many others would have embrac'd Christianity, if it had not been for that Law among the Christians, that they should be obliged to restore whatever they had got by Usury. This I have taken out of Hornbeck Contr. Judaos. Lugdun. Batav. An. 1655. in Prolegom. p. 31, where he cites more Autho-As of Joh. Gerson, apud Bochellum tit. de Judæis. And amongst us, Edwin Sandys, de Statu Relig. cap. xli. Georgius Theodorus, de statu Judæorum in Repub. Christian. cap. ix. He fays, that this Custom was taken away by a particular Bull of P. Paul. iii. by the Council of Bafil. Self. xix. And of Lateran, under Alexander iii. c. 26. How it is at this Day at Rome, in Spain, Portugal, and other popish Countries I cannot tell; tell; but Sir Edwin Sandys in his book before quoted, wrote An. 1599. fays, that when he was in Italy, the fame Forfeitures were still exacted of the Jewish Converts, except where the Pope gave Dispensation; which he knew granted only to some few Physicians, their gains not being supposed as got by Usury. But it

flopt the Conversion of others.

e

e

b,

to

ne

e.

od

es,

b-

in

ny

ts,

ent

es,

or-

eir

ood

ad-

art.

ali

ift.

49.

/m,

ic'd

ong

ore

ken

An.

ho-

7 u-

elig.

pub.

ken

llex-

, in

nnot tell; II. I come now to the reformed Churches, where the Jews meet with neither of these forementioned Impediments, but whither many Jews do come out of the Popish Countries, as the learned Jew confesses to Limborch, on purpose to avoid the Idolatry in the Church of Rome, to which many of them are forced to comply, to save their Lives or Estates; and others are tempted to it, and counterfeit Christianity for the sake of Preferments, especially in Spain, and Portugal as before has been told: And many of them do sly into Holland, where there is universal Liberty of Conscience, and that they may Profess and Practice their Judaism openly. This has brought so many of them into Holland, more than into other of the Countries called Reformed.

1. But there is another fort of Impediment which they meet with there, that is, The various Sects, which are tolerated, and owned as Churches, though most Opposite and Contradictory to one another. This goes violently athwart the fixed and stated Principle of the Segullah or Peculium, which God delivered to the Fews from the Beginning, and implies the true Notion of a Church, as being a Peculium or Select Society, gathered from amongst the rest of Mankind, under Governors, and Laws; with Promises and Privileges of their own, Peculiar to themselves, and Independent of all others upon the Earth. Now the Jews cannot think this Segullah transferred to a Christian Church, where there is no Notion of any Segullah at all, or fuch a Lame one, as Admits and Excludes no body. A Park, without Pales! Which reduces the Church from a Society to a Sect, only to Believe fuch Things, without being fubject to the Governors or Laws of the Society; without

ſc

0

th

0

th

pe

N

to

re

N

tr

fr

W

di

W

In

W

th

na

gr

fh

Sci

th

an

un

G

di

in

th

th

no

N. gu

any Principle of Unity. A Church without a Bishop! A Body without a Head! This Latitudinarian no Principle is so perfectly adverse to the received Notion of the Jews all along, that they can as eafily believe no Faith as no Church. And can never think their Faith terminated or fulfilled in that Church, whose Constitution is not framed alike to theirs: For how otherwise was theirs a Type of Ours? A Type so called from its Likeness to what it does Represent. And what Resemblance is there betwixt the Church in Jerusalem, under one High Priest, and in Holland, where Episcopacy, of which that was the Image, is abolished? What agreement betwixt the Temple, into which none were admitted but Proselytes to the Constitution, as well as Faith of the Jews; And that Church, whose Doors are open to all Comers and Goers; which has no Communion, by admitting of all Communions; and makes no Communion necessary? How was the one Altar of the Jewish Church, a Type of Altar against Altar in every Parish? of a hundred opposite Altars, that is Communions at Amflerdam, yet all acknowledged to belong to the Chriflian Church? It is true, opposite Communions may agree in many Things, as all do in some Things: But how they can be called one Church, is difficult for a Jew to apprehend as a Church without a Communion, that is, a Society which has no Society. A Church, and not a Peculium, is an open Inclosure. And a Society without Government is as great a Contradiction. And other Government than Monarchial in the Church the Jews never understood, nor did God ever appoint. Not that all Churches in the World should have one Visible, and universal Head upon Earth, more than all the Kingdoms of the Earth are to have one universal Monarch under God; to whom the whole World is one Kingdom, though composed of many different and independent Kingdoms: As the one Catholick Church may confift of many independant Churches, which all make one Church to Christ. Of each of these under her own Bishop, the Church of the Jews at Jerusalem (being itself a particular Church) was a Type, under her High-Priest. And as he was a Type of Christ the Ail the Arche-Typal and universal

A

le

he

10

th

11-

fe

its

n

er

of

e-

of to

d-

02

b,

of

m-

ri-

a-

W

to

a e-

10-

200

n-

all

ni-

ms ler

gh s:

de-

ift.

rcb

lar as

ni-

Sal

werfal High-Priest and Bishop of the Catholick Church, so the Church of the Jews may be called a Type, also of the universal Church; as that Nation was a Type of the whole World; of which the High-Priess wore a Representation as well as of the Segullah, as before has been observed from Wish. xviii. 24. For God is King of all the Earth; though more especially of his Church.

The Miraculous Performance of that Promise of Perpetuity which God made to the Nation of the Jews has been discoursed before: but here I would take Notice of one great means by which it has been brought to pass; which is, the strict Notion that the Fews still retain of the Segullah. Those many Myriads of them who, at first, went over to Christianity found as strict a Notion of the Segullah there. And faw how it was transferred, as from the beginning it was intended, from the Segullah of Moses, to that of the Messah. was indeed but the fame Church or Segullah under different Oeconomies or Dispensations. But those Eyes were blinded, that they faw not this, remained in their Infidelity and fluck to their old Segullah. And God, who brings Good out of Evil, has made this a Means, the great Means, of keeping them a distinct People to this Day. For should the Jews turn so much Latitudinarians, as to lose this Notion of the Segullah, and grow indifferent in their Rights and Customs; if they should inter-marry with the Nations whither they are scattered, and Conform to their Customs and Manners, they would foon lofe both their Name and Religion; and by being mixt with the rest of the world, grow undistinguished from them, as a river when it is emptied into the Ocean.

If it be objected, that then the foresaid Promise of God would be broken, of preserving them for ever a distinct People; and therefore that this Promise stands in the way against their Conversion.

I Answer, that it did not stand in the way against their Conversion, in the Beginning of Christianity. For the Jews who then turned Christians, did not at all for that, lose their Name or Act. vi. 1. Nation. And they were plainly distin- xxi. 25. guished from the Converts of the Gentiles.

To make this more clearly understood, let us consider that when Christ first fent forth his Apofiles, their Commission was limited to the Jews only, in the strictest Sense, Go not into the way of the Gentiles, and into any City of the Matth. x. 5. Samaritans enter ye not. But go rather to the lost sheep of the House of Israel. Here the Samaritans, though Jews, are excluded, because they were Schifmaticks, and not strictly within the Segullah. And thus it continued all Christ's Life-time. The Gospel went not without the Pale of the Segullah. After Christ's Resurrection, then he extended Luk. xxiv. their Commission further, and bade them Go, and Preach to all Nations, but still Beginning at Jerusalem. To shew that there the Christian Segullab was first established; and derived from thence, as from the Root to spread among all Nations. But it appears not that the Apostles, even long after that Time, understood the full extent of their Commission: For till the Vision of the Sheet, Acts x. Peter himself did not know that the Gentiles were capable of being admitted into the Christian Segullah: Of which he was convinced by a great Miracle then shewn in the descent of the holy Ghost upon Cornelius, &c. which fatisfied the rest of the Church who contended with him, for his Preaching to the Gentiles, Acts xi. So that till this Time, the Christian Segullah confisted of none but of the Jews only. Into which the Gentile Proselytes were afterwards admitted, even as into the Jewish Segul. lab under the Law. Christ foretold the future calling of the Gentiles, other sheep have I which are not of this fold; them also I must bring, Joh. x. 16. and they shall hear my voice, said Christ to the Ferws. And fignified to them, that the Gentile Converts should, at last be made equal to them; and

in some respects be preserved before them,

Matth. xx. in that Parable of those called at the
eleventh hour. And that the first called
should be last, and the last first. He shewed likewise
that his Mercy extended even to the Gentiles, by his
Compassion to the Woman of Canaan. But at the same
Time,

US

00-

ly,

the

· to

ns,

nd

ter

Go,

in-

ian

ce,

hat

on:

felf

ing

was

ent

fied

his

this

t of

ете

gul-

bich

ing,

ntile

and em,

the

lled

wife

his

ame

ime,

Time, he afferted the Prerogative of the Segullab, or Church of the Jews: Whom he calls the Children, in comparison of whom the Matth. xv. Gentiles were but Dogs, that is, out of 26. the Segullah (as it is expressed, Rev. xxii. 15,) I am not fent (faid Christ to her) but to the lost sheep of the House of Israel, that is, the Segullah was to be fet up only with them, to whom, only he himfelf preached: The Gentiles were to come in only as Profelytes to the Jews. And that not by the Ministry of Jesus himself, but only of his Apostles, after his Ascension. In all things the Preference was given to the Jews. And the Christian Segullah was fixed among them. They are the na-Rom. xi. tural Branches. Theirs is Christ, the Apofiles and first Christian Church. And we freely confess, as our bleffed Lord has Job. iv. 22. taught us, that Salvation is of the Jews. Luk. xxiii, He revealed not himself to the Gentiles, he would not answer a Word to Herod, 9. or Pontius Pilate; but declared bimself Matth. expresly to your High Priest and San-XXVII. 14. He did Good to all, even to xxvi. 64. the Gentiles, and healed their Sick. His Mercy is over All his Works; but much more eminently to his Church, his Segullah. The Childrens Meat is referved only for them. There only it is to be had; therefore all are invited to go thither for it. All are capable of being adopted Children, by their Admission into the Segullab; and the Children, who for lake it, or are justly turned out of it, fall to the Condition of Dogs, for without are Dogs.

The twelve Apostles were chosen with respect to the Segullah of the twelve Tribes. Our Saviour himself makes the Allusion. When he said to them, Ye shall sit upon twelve Thrones judg- Math. ing the twelve Tribes of Israel. And the xix. 28. Names of the twelve Tribes are described as Rev. xxi. written upon the twelve Gates of the New 12, 14. Jerusalem; and answering thereunto the

Names of the twelve Apostles, upon the twelve Founda-

tł

th

A

ri

th

be

Se

B

P

P

fe P

W

C

ca

an A

Fi

ap

in

in

lo

7

Fe

CI

to

of

tia

wi

wi

Fe

No

 H_{i}

w

GI

of

tions. Then the calling of the Gentiles after the Jews, was in the like manner fignified in the Luk. x. 1. Number of the lxx. whom our Lord or. dained some time after the Apostles. For the Jews divided the World into seventy Nations; there being just so many Sons of Shem, Ham, and Japheth recorded in the x. of Gen. who are faid to be divided after their Tongues, and after their Nations. Thence the Jews concluded, that there were seventy Nations, and feventy Languages, the Languages distinguishing the Nations; because each forted to those of his own Language; and so those of each Language made a distinct Nation. It would be hard otherwise to conjecture how the world should be divided into several Nations, without such a Force and Necessity put upon them, and leading them, I may fay, Irrefiftably into it, by the Miraculous Divisions of Languages. For we cannot very eafily suppose, that the whole World should meet together to Canton it out into feveral Nations, by a free and equal Vote, to Number out who, and how many should belong to each Nation, and to Name all the Kings or Governors of each Nation, as it is done in the x. of Gen.

Now the Jews believe that this Division of the World into seventy Nations, was done by God with a particular respect to his Segullah to be afterwards set up in Israel; whose Sons, that descended with him into Egypt, are recorded, Gen. xlvi. and are just seventy. They think this to be intimated, Deut. xxxii. 8. where it is said, When the most High divided to the Nations their Inheritance, when he separated the Sons of Adam, He set the bounds of the People, according to the Number of the Children of Israel. And wer. 7. shews this to have been a Tradition of the Jews, in the Days of Moses.

Therefore, as our Blessed Saviour sent out at first twelve Apostles, with respect to the twelve Tribes, and limited them to Preach to none other; so did he afterwards appoint other seventy also, with respect to the other Nations of the World, who were, in Time, to be brought into the Segullah. And it is observable, that

ws.

the

or-

10

ere

esh

led

nce

715,

ng

wn

di-

ec-

Va-

m,

by

not

eet

7 2

any

the

the

the h a

up

nto

aty.

ere

beir

Set

the

ave

and ter-

the

to ble,

hat

first

that in the Commission given to the feventy. Luk. x. there is no such Restriction as is given to the Twelve. Matth. x. 5. of not going to the Gentiles, or Samaritans. Though the Door was not fully opened to the Gentiles, till the Vision of the Sheet. At x. as before has been said.

After this, the Gentiles came in abundantly to the Segullah. But the First Christian Church was wholly of the Jews, and established in Jerusalem. Whose Bishop did answer to the High-Priest, and was the Principle of Unity to the Christian Jews, as the High-Priest was to the other. So that the Segullah was preserved intire; only transferred from the Jewish high Priest, to the Jewish Bishop. It was not the Gentiles who Converted the Jews to Christianity; but the Jews Converted the Gentiles: And the Gentiles came in to the Christian Jewish Church, Ast. xv.

came in to the Christian Jewish Church, Act. xv and appealed to it, upon all Occasions:

And thus it continued til after the Destruction of Jerusalem. But the Name of Jews seems to have been appropriated to the Infidel Jews upon their many and notorious Rebellions, under their several false Messahs, in which the Christian Jews were not concerned; nor in the Punishments and Odium which thereupon followed, and the Laws that were made against the Jews, and so, by Degrees, came to lose the Name of Jews; and become undistinguished from the Gentile-Christians: For then the Name of Jew grew by Custom, to be a Discrimination of Religion, and not only of a Nation. So that when a Jew now turns a Christian, he is no longer called a Jew.

But when the Time shall come (God send) that there will be a General Conversion of the Jews, then there will be no Reason to take from them the Name of Jews. That Name will then only distinguish their Nation. And it will then, no doubt, be the most Honourable of any upon the Earth: To whom pertaineth the Adoption, and the Rom. ix. Glory, and the Covenants, and the giving 4, 5. of the Law, and the Service of God, and

the

the Promises; whose are the Fathers; and of whom,

as concerning the Flesh, Christ came.

Then it will no longer be thought a Reproach in Spain and Portugal to own, that they are (as before has been quoted from the learned Jew) descended of the Race of the Jews, and to take that Name upon themselves. And other Nations will strive for the same

Ifai. xliv. Then may be fulfilled, even literally, what is written, One shall fay I am the Lord's; and another shall call himself by

the Name of Jacob: And another shall subscribe with his Hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the Name of Israel. And thus the Name and Nation of the Jews will be magnified and exalted above all that are upon the Face of the Earth, and perpetuated according to the forementioned Promise of God, while Sun and Moon shall endure. And then, when the sulness of the Gentiles shall come in, the Jews will be the

Head and not the Tail, and as God has promised you, Thou shalt be above only; xxviii.

and thou shalt not be beneath. And the Lord thy God shall set thee on High, above all the Nations of the Earth.

Then shall the ten Tribes appear, who now perhaps are the greatest Monarchies upon Earth, and

then will be acknowledged as fuch.

See what a glorious State of your Nation depends upon your Conversion! and it may be more glorious than all this that I have said. Even all that Temporal Grandeur and Empire which you expect. Though, when all that is done, it comes infinitely short of the Heavenly and Eternal Glories, which our Messiah has purchased for us: And of which all these Earthly Greatnesses are, in their utmost extent, but faint Types and Shadows; and therefore far from the Primary and Ultimate Intendment of the Law; which is already fulfilled in the Spiritual Conquests and Reign of our Messiah over all the Powersof Hell and Death.

I take

tie

m

fil

to

h

th

ft.

0

th

Id

al

2

ti

n

JI.

Λ

P

2

N

b

C

I

t

1 (1 t

t

I take not upon me to determine, that the Preservation of the Name and Nation of the Jews, upon their Conversion, wiil be just as I have said. But this we may depend upon, that the Promise of God will be fulfilled, and that he will never want means to bring it to pass. And therefore, that the Conversion of the Tews will be no hindrance to the Perpetuating of their

Name and Nation, as he promised.

om,

in in

has

the

iem-

ame

n li-

I am

If by

l sub.

m self

ation

that

l ac-

while

ful-

e the

has

only;

Lord

I the

per-

and

upon

in all

ndeur

n all

wenly

ed for

re, in

and

ment

ritual

vers of

I take

And let their Conversion begin (cum Bono Deo) in this Church and Nation; where the good Providence of God has prepared the Way, by freeing you Jews here from those Obstacles which obstruct your way in other Christian Countries. Here you see no Images or Pictures of the great God in our Churches; nothing in our Worship which you can call Hierom. ad

Idolatry or Superstition. Here you may see Ewagr.

an Episcopacy, Presbyters, and Deacons

answerable to your High Priest, Priests, and Levites; and the Segullah of the Temple perpetuated and continued in the Church. In which, as in the Temple, and now in your Synagogues, the Publick Service and Worship of God is celebrated in the vulgar Language of the Nation, with the Solemnity and Gravity of a well composed and digested Liturgy. And lastly here are no forfeitures or Mulets upon you for your acknowledging and returning to your true Messiah. But you may reasonably presume, that all due Encouragement will be given to you towards fo glorious a Change; and to convince you, that we feek not yours but you, Lord open your Eyes.

2. Let me add, that you will be here free from another great Scandal which you have met with more frequently in Holland, that is, Socinianism, to which some that opposed you there made too near Approaches. And if they had converted you, it had not been to Christianity; but rather to Idolatry, in paying Divine Honours and Adoration to Christ, while Racov. Cathey suppose him but a Creature; and tech. Sect. 6. they deny any to be Christians who refuse C. I. this Divine Adoration and Invocation to

Chrift.

Christ. Whereby they have excluded all our English Unitarians (as the Socinians here call themselves) from being Christians, who deny this to Christ; though they (sometimes when they boast of their Antiquity and Universality) derive themselves from these Transmarine Socinians, and pretend to be of one Faith with them. But your learned Jew before mentioned argues against them, that Christ could not be the Heavenly King, unless he were God himself (whatever the Socinians dream to the contrary) because that no mere Creature could be

present and assist every where. Non potest Limbor. esse Rex Cælestis, nist suerit Deus ipse (quid-Collat. p. quid Sociniani contrarium somniaverint) etenim nulla pura Creatura potest ubique Assistere &

Providere. This vast Prejudice you will likewise avoid in the Church of England, where these Socinian Heresies, on both Sides, are detested and exploded.

If you take Scandal that such differences should be amongst those who call themselves Christians, remem-

ber that your Saducees denied the Re-Act. xxiii. 8. furrection, and both Angels and Spirits, which takes away the future State of

Limbor. Col- Heaven. And this you now believe, lat. p. 105. and make it a great Article of your

Creed; and say, that it was always the Faith of the Jews: therefore you cannot Object it against us, that there should be Divisions, even in Fundamental Points, and Schiss amongst us; since there have been the same amongst yourselves, your Samaritans, Saducees, &c. And you will not think that this hurts the Truth, to those who hold it.

of all, that stops the way to your Conversion, which I have reserved to consider by itself in this last Place, because it is the Foundation of all these that lie on your Side; and which, if clearly removed, will compleat your Conversion so far, as to leave you no other Desence but plain Obstinacy. It is that loose and precarious Account which you give of the Ground and Foundation of your Faith, on purpose to avoid that Demonstration

which

whi

befo

But

dati

to t

Gof

Fou

esta

gro

jud

to

Rea

Cre

but

lar.

to t

Fat

(co

Sam

Ma

wer

Mo

we

tell

don

hav

Gol

the

Dei

ma

ind

the

Ma

cles

for

he

F

ii-

ng

e-

a-

ni-

ut

nst

n-

m

be

eft

id.

im

3

e-

ci-

ed.

be

m-

Re-

ts,

of

ve,

ur

ys

b.

ns,

15;

our

hat

1ry

ich

ce,

our

eat

nce

Ac-

of

ion ich which there is for the Truth of the Gospel, and as said before, there is the same for the Truth of the Law: But you will rather quit that Irefragable and sure Foundation, and lose the certainty of your Law, than yield to the same or greater Certainty that there is for the Gospel. Or otherwise you have not yet known the true Foundation upon which you ought to stand.

For the learned Jew, before mentioned establishes the Faith of the Jews, not upon any grounds of certainty of which other Men may judge besides the Jews, which are common to all Men, and stand upon the general

Reason and Conviction of Mankind; but only upon the Credit they are to give to their Fathers not as Men, but as their Fathers, and as they stand in that Particular Relation to them: For God (says he) does not send us to the Gentiles, to ask of them; but bids us ask only of our Fathers, and give full Credit to them. And therefore (continues he) if the Tradition of our Fathers told us the same of Moses, as it does of Christ, that is, That those Matters of Fast which are written of him in the Law, were not so done as he there tells; we should as little believe Moses, or what he wrote, as we do the Gospel; which we dishelieve for the same Reason, viz. Because our Fathers tell us, that those things related in the Gospel, were not so done as is there related.

Ans. 1. Your Fathers have not told you so. They have confessed to the Matters of Fath recorded in the Gospels. Nor can you deny them, without answering the first Part of this Discourse, and joining with the Deiss against all Revelations whatsoever, as well those made to Moses, as those given by Christ. Your Fathers indeed said that Christ wrought wonderful Works by the Power of Beelzebub. But that is confessing to the Matter of Fath, and may be objected against the Miracles of Moses, or any other whatsoever. Which is before considered, p. 65, 66, &c.

But as your Fathers who believed not in Christ, when he came, could not, nor did they deny the Matters of

Fact

Fact of Christ; and so give the strongest Sort of Evidence, that of Enemies, to the Truth of them; and consequently, to the Truth of his Doctrine, which they were brought to vouch: So, as before is told, p. 46. Many Myriads of your Fathers did embrace his Doctrine; and by the Computation there made, there must be many more Myriads of their Posterities, than of the insidel Jews. So that here the Question is not betwixt the Tradition of your Fathers, and of the Gentiles, but of those of your Fathers who did believe, and those who did not believe in Christ. For Christianity is nothing else but a Tradition of the Jews, to which the Gentiles did come in. For, as is shewn before, the first Christian Church was wholly Jewish, without any Mixture of the Gentiles, for a considerable Time.

Now then, fince you have the Tradition of your Fathers on both Sides, what Method are you to take? What Method did you take in the contrary Traditions

of the ten Tribes, which grew among them in succeeding Ages, after their Defection to Idolatry under Jeroboam? Your N. v. learned Jew gives a good Rule, viz. To p. 138. recur to the Original pretended of each Tradition, and there see upon what Foundation it began. That of Moses was

grounded upon Miracles exhibited before all the People. Not so of Jeroboam, who pretended no such Thing: Only to give a different Exposition of the Law of Moses to countenance his Idolatry; which Exposition became,

in Time, a Tradition to their Posterities.

And this is exactly your Case as to Christianity. Your Fathers did at first embrace it upon the Conviction of those many Miracles shewn publickly before their Faces. But those of your Fathers who did not believe, did not deny the Matters of Fact; only put a different Construction upon them, saying that they were wrought by Beelzebub.

And those Jews who believed, and their Posterities are many more (as before shewn) than those Jews who

remain'd

rer

Fo

ten

gin

Sic

ou Fa

(w

N

Po

efc

yo

Fa

ag

Ch

m

fir

th

do

ar

u

Τ

lo

V

a

01

0

Λ

b

6

y

.

1-

y

re

0

of

11

in

of

15

ly

a

ur

15

225

ng

e-

ur

O

ch

11-

/25

le.

g:

Ses

e,

ty.

ion

eir

ve,

ent

ght

1285

ho

n'd

Article

remained in their Infidelity, if that were an Argument. For the Tradition of two Tribes was true, and that of ten was false. Therefore we must recur to the Original; and that must determine the Tradition on either Side; and the Argument infifted upon in the first Part against the Deifts stands wholly and irrefragably on our Side; and befides has the Tradition of all your Fathers, fo far as to acknowledge the Matters of Fact (which in confequence is the whole.) And the major Number were convinced by them. Or if not the major Number then, yet certainly much more so now in their Posterities; having, by the miraculous Providence of God escaped the dreadful Destruction at Jerusalem, and under your feveral false Messiahs, which pursued those of your Fathers only who hardened themselves in their Obstinacy against Christ. So that the Tradition of your Fathers does not lye in your Way, to prejudice you against Christianity: The most it can oblige you to, is to examine the feveral Traditions of your Fathers. And that is it to which we would invite you. Confider then first the Tradition of your Christian Fathers, who call themselves by the Name of their Messiah, as you have done by the Names of your Fathers, Heber, and Ifrael, and Judah. And this was foretold by the Prophet. Thou shalt be called by a new Name, Isai. Ixii. which the Mouth of the Lord shall name. 3. Therefore though these your Fathers have loft the Name of Ferus, yet they may fay in the Words of the same Prophet, Doubtless thou art our Father, though Abraham be ignorant Ifai. Ixiii. of us, and Israel acknowledge us not; thou, 16. O Lord, art our Father, our Redeemer, thy Name is from everlasting. This is an everlasting Name by which they are now called, even the Name of our God; whereas they were heretofore called only by the Name of your Fathers in the Flesh; but now of your Father in Heaven. Confider, I fay, the Tradition of these your Christian Fathers, that it is on the affirmative Side; whereas the Tradition of your unbelieving Fathers is altogether upon the Negative, particularly in that great Article of our Faith the Resurrection of Christ. Which being done in the Sight only of a few Soldiers, who were capable of being bribed, you trust wholly to their no Evidence, that his Disciples stole him away, while they slept. For how could they know this, if they were asleep? Yet this is all the Foundation you have for your Negative. But for the Affirmative, there

1. 3. were many infallible Proofs, Christ being feen of his Disciples forty Days, and speaking

5, 6, 7, 8. God. He was seen of Cephas, then of the Twelve, after that he was seen of above 500

Brethren at once; of whom the greater Part (says our Apostle) remain unto this present, when he Matth. These were too many to be bribed, xxviii. 12. not with large Money, as you gave to the Soldiers: But with Stripes, and Imprisonments,

and Death, to have concealed such a Forgery; when any one of them might not only have avoided these Persecutions; but, no doubt, have got much more large Money than you gave to the Soldiers, for such a foolish Excuse as they made: For any one of these 500 could have effectually discovered the Contrivance, if it was one; and stifled Christianity in its Cradle. And one Evidence on that Side, would, at that Time, have borne down 500 on the other. And the Christians putting you to the Tryal of this, when these many Witnesses were alive: And that not one of them could be tampered with, either by Bribes or Threats! That all should stand it out, even to the Death!

But we have furer Evidence than all this. Even infallible. And that is, the many Miracles which the Apostles shewed in Attestation to the Truth of this. Miracles as flagrant and notorious as those which Christ himself had wrought. And which have all the four Marks before mentioned, that do infallibly demonstrate

the Truth of any Matter of Fast.

These are the Grounds of the Tradition of your Christian Fathers.

And

1

fe

b

H

t

ŋ

7

277

ch

ho

eir

rile

ere

ur

ere

ing

ing

of

the

00

our

he

red,

the

nts,

nen

ele

ore

1 a

00

fit

Ind

ave

ans

any

uld

all

in-

the

his.

rist

four

ate

our

Ind

from

And all the Ground for the Tradition of your unbelieving Fathers, is nothing else but that fenseless Story of the Soldiers, sufficiently ridiculous to confute it self, were there no Evidence at all on the other Side.

Let me add to this, that your Christian Fathers, had all those Difficulties to struggle with, which do now keep you back from Christianity. They hung as much as you upon the Expectation of a temporal Kingdom of The very Apostles of our Lord were not the Meffiah. wrought off of this, all the Time that he lived with them. And they refumed their Hopes of They were igit, after his Resurrection. Act. 1. 6. norant of his Resurrection. For as yet they Joh. XX. 9. knew not the Scripture, that he must rise again from the Dead. And so far were they from concerting of this, that they would not believe it, when it was first told them by those who had feen it. Their Words seemed to them as idle Tales, and they Luk. xxiv. believed them not. And when all the other Apostles had seen the Lord, yet would not Job. xx. Thomas believe even them; till he had more than even ocular Demonstration, to 25, 27. thrust his Hand into his Side, and put his Finger into the Print of the Nails. Nor was this peculiar to Thomas. For when Christ appeared first to the rest, they were as hard to believe. And he afforded them the like Demonstration, not only to see, and bear him, speak to them, but to Luk. XXIV. bandle him, and examine the Wounds in his 39, to 49. Hands and Feet, and further to eat before And as a yet more forcible Conviction, he minded them how he had told them all this before. And that it was agreeable to the Scriptures of the old Testament. And be said unto them, these are the Words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all Things must be fulfilled which were written in the Law of Moles, and in the Prophets, and in the Plalms concerning me. Then opened he their Understanding, that they might understand the Scriptures; and said unto them, thus it is written, and thus it behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise

E 2

from the Dead the third Day: And that Repentance and Remission of Sins should be preached in his Name among all Nations, beginning at Jerusalem. And ye are Witnesses of these Things. Our bleffed Lord suffered his Disciples to be thus flow in believing, thereby to confirm our Faith the more. But he would not permit them to proceed upon their Miffon, notwithstanding all this Evidence, till they should have yet further Credentials, such as no Man could refuse, without the highest Obstinacy; and which is the utmost that God can outwardly exhibit, that is, the Power of Miracles. But tarry ye, (fays he) in the City of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with Power from on high. And this was granted them at first, by a most stupendous Miracle, in the Descent of the Holy Ghost at Pentecost, and inspiring them, in an Instant, with all Languages: Which was visible not only to the

Jews, but to Multitudes of other Nations,
Act. ii. then at Jerusalem. And the same Day, about three thousand were converted. And by
the many Miracles which the Apostles were

of the Jews, and a great Company of your Att. xxi. Priests were obedient to the Faith. These

20. vi. 7. were your Fathers. Therefore reject not their Tradition. Compare with this, the

Tradition of your other Fathers, who believed not; which is built only upon a Negative, of which there is no Proof at all

is no Praof at all.

Then I desire you to recollect what has been said before, from p. 76, to p. 84. of your having for saken the constant Tradition of your Fathers before Christ came, in so many Particulars as are there set down; and having invented new and contrary Traditions, on purpose to prejudice your selves against Christianity. See likewise before Sect. iv. p. 17.

And if Traditions must take place, why not the most ancient? These sure most authentick. And they are more traditious than the latter: For it is Age that makes Tradition. Yet you reject the most ancient Tra-

ditions

ditions of your Fathers; while you fet up their Tradi-

tion, as your only infallible Rule!

nd

all of

to

ith

ed

ce,

no

nd

oit,

ne

ver

by

oly

mt,

he

ons,

a-

by

ere

ads

our

efe

not

the

ot;

ere

aid

ken

rift

vn;

on

ity.

nost

are

that

Tra-

tions

This is the first Answer I give to your Objection of sollowing the Tradition of your Fathers, upon which you lay so great a Stress; and which being removed, you will have little lest to say. But the I think this Answer very sufficient, yet because this is the main Hinge of the Controversy, as your learned few has stated it, and insists mightily, and almost solely upon it, through all his Dispute with Limborch: And thence we may reasonably suppose that it is the Jugulum Causa, the last Effort you have to defend your selves, I will therefore proceed upon it, even as stated by your selves, and shew surther the Weakness of it, supposing that none of your Fathers had embraced Christianity.

Ans. 2. This as stated by your selves, as running into that Circle, in which the Church of Rome have entangled themselves, of proving the Authority of the Church by the Scriptures, and the Authority of the Scriptures from the Church. Which cannot be avoided, while, in this Dispute, they consider the Church as exercising any Act of Authority: For that Authority must be proved, before it can be acknowledged. And if it be proved from the Scripture, and the Scripture receives its Authority from the Church, then the Authority of the Church, is proved only from the Authority of the

Church.

But if the Church be brought herein only as Witnesses, with the Rest of Mankind, upon the common Reason and Principles of Mankind, the Assurance of the Senses of Mankind, and the infallible Manner of deducing Matters of Fact from former Ages, and distinguishing the true from the false; and those which are certainly true, from those which only may be true, then the Authority of the holy Scriptures, and the Facts therein contained, being established upon the common Principles of Mankind; the Church may justly build her Authority upon what she finds given to her in the holy Scriptures.

E 3

And

And thus you may justly argue from what you find attributed to your Church by the Law: Having first wouched the Truth of the Matters of Fast of Moses, as delivered in your Law, from the Notoriousness of the

Facts, and Impossibility of any Imposture therein.

But if, as this your learned Jew does, you ground the Truth of Moses himself, and all that is said of him in your Law, and consequently of the Law it self, upon that Credit only which your Law bids you have to your Fathers, as being your Fathers, you give up the whole Cause; you run into the Circle of believing the Law, for your Fathers; and your Fathers, for the Law; which is proving the same Thing by it self.

Ans. 3. Your Samaritans vouched the Iradition of your Fathers and theirs, against you. Our Job. iv. Father worshipped in this Mountain; and ye

20. Say that in Jerusalem is the Place where Men

ought to worship.

Your ten Tribes did vouch likewise the Tradition of their Fathers for their Idolatries, and many vile Abominations. Nay even the two Tribes, in their Captivity vouched the same. We will burn Incense

unto the Queen of Heaven, and pour out Drink-offerings unto ber, as we have done,

Princes, in the Cities of Judah, and in the Streets of Je-

rufalem.

Ter. xliv.

17.

If you say, that they deviated in this from the Law. And that in this Case we must have Recourse to the first giving of the Law, and the ocular Evidence that was then shewn to all the People of its being sent to them from God; as has been before quoted from your learned Jew. I answer, that this is still appealing from the Tradition of your Fathers; and shews that there is something else to be looked to. This is owning that there may be a corrupt Tradition of your Fathers.

And therefore though the Jews were bidden to learn these Things from their Fathers, who had feen them (there (there was all the Reason in the World for it, for they could learn them from none other) yet the Assurance and Credibility of what their Fathers had seen, was not grounded upon that Relation in which they stood to them, as being their Fathers; but as their Fathers were Men, and as such, could not be deceived in what they saw and beard. And the Assurance of that Tradition by which these Facts were conveyed to after Ages, was not solely grounded upon the Kindness and Assertion of their Fathers, who cannot be supposed willing to impose upon their Posterities; as this learned Jew does argue: But upon the Nature of the Tradition, which was incapable of any Imposture.

For other Men will pretend to the same Kindness towards their Children, as the Jews. And Men that are deceived themselves, will transmit their Deceits to their Children. Thus all Errors are continued. Therefore we must recur to the Original, and there examine the Truth, upon the common Principles of Mankind: And see how this has been transmitted to us: And bring the Nature of the Tradition to the Standard of the

same common Principles.

ind

irst

23

the

ind

im

elf,

ive

the

ng

the

of

ur

ye

1en

of

mi-

ily

nse

out

me,

our

Je-

he

rfe

VI-

e-

ed

till

nd

to.

of

rn

em

ere

But if the Jews will stick to the Tradition of their Fathers, as the ultimate Rule, from which there is to be no Appeal, then they must stick to all their Traditions, right or wrong. For if they pretend to any Rule whereby to judge of their Traditions, then their Traditions are not the ultimate Rule.

And it is strange to see how far this false Notion has carried the Jews, even to acknowledge no other certain Proof for the Being of a God, but the Law of Moses! nor any other for that, but the Tradition of

their Fathers, which I come next to infift upon.

Ans. 4. This Foundation which the Jews have given of their Faith, can never Convert any other People to their Religion: Because others have the same deference for their Fathers, as the Jews have for theirs. And the Jews can give no reason to the contrary. Therefore the Jews insisting only upon the Tradition of their E 4

Fathers, without further Proof, give the same Liberty to all in whatsoever they have received from their Fathers.

This our learned Jew confesses. For being prest by Limborch to shew what Argments the Jews have against the Heathen, he freely owns, that they have none at all. And bestows a whole Chapter ter to prove it. That the Jews can only

P. 136. Dispute with the Christians, who acknowledge the Books of Moses. For that the Terus have no other Topick whereby to

prove certainly even that there is a God. Nor any other Proof for the Books of Moses, than the Tradition of their Fathers, who they supposed would not deceive them; and because these Books bid them hearken to their Fathers, and not to the Heathen. And if any should deny these Books, says he, Est Atheus, quia non habet aliunde dei existentiam certissime & indubitanter credat. Quamvis ex aliis Principiis possit Probabiliter conjectari: Neque enim sufficit Ratio, neque quod aliquis dixerit, de quo eadem sieret Inquisitio. Hunc igitur Convincere est impossibile, æque ac dei existentiam, ac Mosis Prophetiam, per quam nobis unice constat esse Deum, i. e. He is an Atheist, because he has no other way whereby certainly to believe the existence of a God: Though from other Principles it may probably be conjectured: For neither is Reason sufficient, nor what any Man says, of which the same inquisition is to be made. Therefore it is equally impossible to convince such a one, of the Existence of a God, us of the Prophecy of Moses; by which only it appears to us that there is a God. This is mad Work! For there could be no ground to believe Moses; but upon the supposition of the Previous notion of a God, who fent him. How else did his Miracles vouch his being fent of God? And yet, fays the Few, by the Prophecy of Moses ONLY it appears to us that there is a God! And therefore he concludes, that as for a Heathen who rejects both the Law and the Gospet, Ille neque ad Legem Moss, neque ad Evangelium solida Ratione Convinci quit. i. e. That be cannot be convinced by any solid Reason of the Truth of either rty

eir

eft

ve ve

aply

Whe

to

0-

ion

ve

to

ny

ton

re-

n-

-93

27.6

be-

is

uly

11-

on

11-

te

be

at

ld

fi-

n.

of

les

e-

th

ue

at

of

either of the Law of Moses, or of the Gospel. And therefore, that there is no disputing with such an one. Contra Ethnicum non oportet Disputare, is the Title of this Chapter, i. e. That we ought not to dispute against an Heathen. For this the Jew confesses freely, when being asked, If an Heathen should deny that Moses was a Prophet, only a cunning Man who imposed upon the People, by what Arguments the Jew could prove the divine Mission of Moses, which would not as strongly prove the divine Mission likewise of Christ? Respondo (says he) me nulla Demonstratione Mosis Prophetiam Divinam esse, con. tra Ethnicum probare posse: Quippe id Demonstrabile non est. i. e. I answer, that I cannot prove by any Demonstration against an Heathen that the Prophecy of Moses is Divine; because it is not Demonstrable.

And he fays the fame as to the Mahometans, that they have their Tradition too, derived from their Fathers of the Miracles and divine Mission of Mahomet. And therefore they can fay to us, Quid fi Mahometi Revelationem negaverimus, Mosis, etiam & Christi negare possunt, cum nullam Rationem producere queamus, quæ suæ fetæ confirmationi non inserviat. 1. e. That if we deny the Revelation of Mahomet, they may likewise deny those of Moles and of Christ, seeing we can produce no Reason for them, that will not serve likewise for the Confirmation of their Sect. And he grounds all upon this Bottom, which he takes as granted. Quod alicujus Præteriti, nec etiam. Dei existentia, ulla Ratione Demonstrari potest. 1. e. That the existence of any thing that is past, no not of God; can be demonstrated by any Reason. Ideo argumentum nequit effe cum Ethnico. That therefore there cannot be any

Now here I befeech you to confider how you have given up the whole Foundation upon which the Truth of your Law does stand, lest you should be forced to submit to the Truth of the Gospel, which stands upon the same Foundation. You have rendered your Law wholly precarious, while you tell all the World, that there is no Reafon to be given for it, that is, none to convince an tleathen, a Mahametan, or any who denies it. For Reason .

Argunent against an Heathen.

Fathers, without further Proof, give the same Liberty to all in whatsoever they have received from their Fathers.

This our learned Jew confesses. For being prest by Limborch to shew what Argments the Jews have against the Heathen, he freely owns, that they have none at all. And bestows a whole Chapter to prove it. That the Jews can only Limbor. Collat. Dispute with the Christians, who acknowp. 136. ledge the Books of Moses. For that the Jews have no other Topick whereby to prove certainly even that there is a God. Nor any other Proof for the Books of Moses, than the Tradition of their Fathers, who they supposed would not deceive them; and because these Books bid them hearken to their Fathers, and not to the Heathen. And if any should deny these Books, says he, Est Atheus, quia non habet aliunde dei existentiam certissime & indubitanter credat. Quamvis ex aliis Principiis possit Probabiliter conjectari: Neque enim sufficit Ratio, neque quod aliquis dixerit, de quo eadem fieret Inquisitio. Hunc igitur Convincere est impossibile, æque ac dei existentiam, ac Mosis Prophetiam, ter quam nobis unice constat esse Deum, i. e. He is an Atheist, because he has no other way whereby certainly to believe the existence of a God: Though from other Principles it may probably be conjectured: For neither is Reason sufficient, nor what any Man says, of which the same inquisition is to be made. Therefore it is equally impossible to convince such a one, of the Existence of a God, us of the Prophecy of Moses; by which only it appears to us that there is a God. This is mad Work! For there could be no ground to believe Moses; but upon the supposition of the Previous notion of a God, who fent him. How else did his Miracles vouch his being sent of God? And yet, fays the Jew, by the Prophecy of Moses ONLY it appears to us that there is a God! And therefore he concludes, that as for a Heathen who rejects both the Law and the Gospet, Ille neque ad Legem Moss, neque ad Evangelium solida Ratione Convinci quit. i. e. That be cannot be convinced by any folid Reason of the Truth of either

either of the Law of Moles, or of the Gospel. And therefore, that there is no disputing with such an one. Contra Ethnicum non oportet Disputare, is the Title of this Chapter, i. e. That we ought not to dispute against an Heathen. For this the Jew confesses freely, when being asked, If an Heathen should deny that Moses was a Prophet, only a cunning Man who imposed upon the People, by what Arguments the Jew could prove the divine Mission of Moses, which would not as strongly prove the divine Mission likewise of Christ? Respondo (says he) me nulla Demonstratione Mosis Prophetiam Divinam esse, con. tra Ethnicum probare posse: Quippe id Demonstrabile non est. i. e. I answer, that I cannot prove by any Demonstration against an Heathen that the Prophecy of Moses is Divine; because it is not Demonstrable.

eir

est

ve ve

7p-

lly W-

he

to

0-

ON

ve

to

ny

012

·e-

11-·e-

2.6

10-

25

ly

n-

on

12-

te

be

21

d

i-

1.

of

es

-

h

e

t

And he fays the fame as to the Mahometans, that they have their Tradition too, derived from their Fathers of the Miracles and divine Mission of Mahomet. And therefore they can fay to us, Quid fi Mahometi Revelationem negaverimus, Mosis, etiam & Christi negare poffunt, cum nullam Rationem producere queamus, qua fue feta confirmationi non inserviat. i. e. That if we deny the Revelation of Mahomet, they may likewise deny those of Moses and of Christ, seeing we can produce no Reason for them, that will not serve likewise for the Confirmation of their Sect. And he grounds all upon this Bottom, which he takes as granted. Quod alicujus Præteriti, nec etiam. Dei existentia, ulla Ratione Demonstrari potest. 1. -e. That the existence of any thing that is past, no not of God; can be demonstrated by any Reason. Ideo argumentum nequit effe cum Ethnico. That therefore there cannot be any Argument against an Heathen.

Now here I befeech you to confider how you have given up the whole Foundation upon which the Truth of your Law does stand, lest you should be forced to submit to the Truth of the Gospel, which stands upon the same Foundation. You have rendered your Law wholly precarious, while you tell all the World, that there is no Reafon to be given for it, that is, none to convince an tleathen, a Mahametan, or any who denies it. For

Reason is Reason to all the World. And nothing can be true, for which there is not a Reason sufficient to con-

vince Gain-fayers.

You have by this confirmed both Heathens and Mabometans, as well as Christians in what you think to be gross Errors, and displeasing to God, by allowing them the same Foundation for their Faith that you have for yours, i. e. The Tradition of their Fathers. And therefore you think that they have the same Reason to stick to Theirs, as you have to stick to Yours. Which your learned Jew often confesses. Speaking of the

Reasons produced on the Christian side, he Limbor. says, Et mea saltem sententia satis Bona sunt Collat. Efficaces, ut Christiani eas Amplectantur, p. 132. Es in sua Fide Roborentur: non vero ut Judæi Salibi. Christiani siant. i. e. They are in my Passim. opinion, good Reasons and sufficient for the

Christians to Embrace them, and to be strengthened in their Faith: But not for the Jews, that they should become Christians. This is a strange fort of Reasoning! For these Reasons cannot be good Reasons, unless they are true. And they cannot be true to one, and false to another, if they are rightly apprehended; unless the same Reason can be both true and false. It is impossible that both Judaism and Christianity can be true; as impossible as that our Jesus is the Messah, and that he is not the Messiah. And there can be no good Reason for our believing him to be the Meffiah, which must not operate as strongly for your believing of it. That is, if it be True, you ought to believe it: And if it be not True, we ought not to believe it. Therefore your yielding that we have sufficient Reason to believe it, must conclude inevitably against yourselves, that you think it to be True: Otherwise you could not think that we had sufficient Reason to believe it.

That he ought not to have made that Concession: And that you are not bound by it. Consider, that this was all that was lest him to say. That he has managed your cause with great Subtilty. That he took

this

To.

this was to avoid answering the plain and undeniable Reasons which prove the Truth of the Gospel; by yielding them to be such as to Christians, but that they are not the same as to the Jews: Which turns the Cause

upon a new Foot; and diverts the Question.

But if you like not his Management, and think you can make a better Plea for yourselves; then you must answer Reasons given on the behalf of Christianity: And this is all I defire to bring you to. And now you have your Choice, whether you will do this; and put your Cause upon this Issue: or otherwise stick to that Evasion which this learned Jew has made for you.

There is another Thing I would ask you upon this Head. You expect the Conversion of all the World to your Religion, in the Reign of your Mession. And you have given this as one Reason of your Dispersion, that, you might convert all Nations, among whom you are

scattered, as has been taken notice of before.

Now I would ask, how you are to convert them? you confess that there are no Arguments to be used against them. You leave the Christians in full possession of their Faith, and say, they have sufficient Reason for it. And for Heathers, &c. who do not acknowledge the Books of Moses, you say, they are not to be disputed with. How then are they to be converted by you?

Besides that your learned Jew complains (see before p. 43.) That the Jews are perverted to the Idolatries and other Corruptions of the Nations where they live,

instead of converting these Nations.

But suppose that it will be otherwise when your Messiah comes: And that then, or some Time before, you will begin to convert the Nations. This Conversion cannot be by Arguments, for you confess you have none against them. How then? there is no other way but that of Mahomet, by the Sword. And this is the way it seems that you expect. Your Limbor learned Jew says, that there is no other Collate Miracle needful for the Messiah, whereby p. 55. to youch his Mission, but one only, viz.

To gather the Jews out of all Countries of the World; to restore the Throne of David to its Ancient and a greater Majesty: And to bring all Kings and Nations to the true Worship of God; and to Love and Esteem the Jews, which (says he) would be such a Miracle, and so notorious, as to leave no room to doubt of it.

The uncertainty of this Mark of your Meffiah, is

flewn before, p. 31.

In the next place, this would be no greater a Miracle than the Successes of the Romans, and others from a small beginning; or of Mahomet, who boasts the same. And to which every Wickedness has a Title, so

it be Prosperous enough.

Your Rabbi Menaffe (de Resurrectione, l. ii. e. xxi, as quoted by Hoornbeek Contr. Judwos. l. ii. c. 1. p. 114.) gives up this Argument, and says Non est tantum Miraculum—— That it is not so great a Miracle, if the Messiah should Conquer many Nations and Empires; since we see it often happen, that Mean and Abject Men have arisen to Kingdoms and Empires, and become Lords of many Lands. Yet this learned Jew, who writes later, is forced to come back again to this no Miracle; for

And in Expectation of this, you reject all the True and Indubitable Miracles of our Messiah, and his much more miraculous Conquests of the Gentile World, as well as of Myriads of the Jews, without Force of Arms or any Allurements to Flesh and Blood: But on the contrary, by inviting them to Self-denial, Sufferings, and Death! Which sure is a more extraordinary, and more miraculous sort of Conquest, and shews more of Divine Power, than what is performed by the Arm of Flesh, mirward Force, or sensual Incitements, like that which you expect, and like that of Mahamet, and other Impostors.

But though you should conquer, as you expect, yet it will not follow that you will thereby convert all

Nations.

It is not in a Man's own Power to change his fentiment of Things, without sufficient Reason to Convince him, him, at least what he thinks a fufficient Reason. Much less can such a Force be put upon him by any other. No outward Conquest can reach to the Soul, or alter our

Judgment and Understanding.

to

er

ue

cb

10

is

a-

m

10

as

(i-

be

ice

UP

of

er,

or

ne

ch

as

ms

n-

nd

re

ine

b,

ch

77-

et

all

n-

m,

And therefore, according to what you now profess, that you have no Argument on your side, but your long expected Conquest, it will not follow, if you obtained it to morrow, that you should thereby convert any one Man in the World to your Religion. For perhaps there is not one Man in the World that thinks Conquest alone to be the true Decision of Controversies in Religion. And if so, then every Man must think that Religion to be false, which pretends to no other Title but that of Conquest.

See how inextricably you have involved yourselves, on all sides, in those various Shifts you set up to harden yourselves against the flagrant Truth of the Christian Religion! You have thereby undermined the Foundation upon which the Truth of your Law itself is demonstrable. And which you can never recover by any other means than those which establish the Truth of our Jesus being the Messah. Which are the same that establish the Truth of Moses. And (as has been said) are not compatible to any Impostor whatsoever.

You pretend to us Christians, that you have no Arguments against the Deists or Heathen. Why? Because it is impossible for you to bring any Arguments for the Truth of Moses, which will not likewise demonstrate more strongly the Truth of our Jesus. But to the Heathen you say not so. You pretend to argue with them, when you can get out of sight of Christianity. Then you proceed freely upon the certain and indubitable Proofs which you have for the Truth of Moses, when you are not assaid that Christianity should come in at the same Door. This appears in your Book Cosri, (whether that story be reasor seigned) which contains your Arguments against the Heathen. But in the presence of Christianity they are all struck dumb, like the Oracles among the Heathen. Not that

the Arguments for the Truth of Moses are fallacious like those Oracles: But as their Deceit was superfeded by the Brightness of the Gospel; so are you stopt from daring to make use of the Truth, because it makes against you. And you are forced to betray the cause of Moses, while you stand out against that of Christ. You cannot be true Fews or Disciples of Moses, till Then may you (as we do) freely vou turn Christians. urge the absolute Certainty of the Revelation made to Moses: Which now you dare not do, because the same Topicks prove as demonstrably the Truth of Christianity. Rather than admit of which, you have laid your Foundation in the Sand of your Fathers Traditions, so explained, as to give you no Advantage above all the Traditionary Fables of other Nations. Which you allow to have the same Motives of Credibility to them, as yours to you: And consequently, to be as True as yours.

This was not the method you took to make Profelytes before Christ came. Then you had free use of your Arguments; and a success proportionable. But now you seem careless what becomes of your Religion, so you can overthrow Christianity. Therefore having chosen a false and insufficient Foundation for your own Faith, you would compliment ours with the same.

1

f

As your learned Jew does, when he Limborch asks, What reason there is why a Heathen Collat. p. should believe any who preached to him the Christian Faith, and Miracles of Christ and his Apostles? The first Part of this Difcourse against the Deists is a direct Answer to this Question. And serves the Jews as well as the Deifts. But this learned Few did, and all the rest of you must think that Question to be unanswerable: And as such it is here proposed. But then will not the Question occur, What reason the Christians have to believe it? or the Tews to believe the Law and Miracles of Moses? Your learned Few was aware of this: And therefore obviates it thus, Neque par Ratio est de Christianis et Judæis, qui interrupta Traditione, &c. That there was not the fame

0

11

y

0

e

y.

1-

1-

i-

0

0

e-

of

ut

n,

ng

מע

he

en

the

nd

if-

his

As.

uft

it

ur,

the

our

V1-

eis,

the

me

fame Reason for the Belief of the Christians and the Jews, who received it by an uninterrupted Tradition from their Fathers. This puts the christian Faith upon as good a Bottom as the Jewish, that is the same, viz. Tradition from their Fathers. And if they have no other, they both stand precariously, and have no more to fay for themselves even than the Heathen. This the learned Jew does not oppose, and therefore explains himself, that by his Question he did not mean those Heathen who had long fince believed the Gospel, and so received it by Tradition from their Fathers. Sed quare nunc barbaræ Gentes, in suis Ritibus semper educatæ, nostris Traditionibus fidem præstabunt eo solum quod a nobis proponantur. i. e. But why the now beathen Nations, who have always been educated in their own Rites, should embrace our Traditions, merely because they are proposed to them by Us? Indeed merely because they are proposed, is a very bad Reason. And yet it is all that the Few thinks there is in the Case, as before is shewn. But here he joins the Christian and the Jewish Faith together; and makes both stand upon the same Bottom: And that the fame with the Foundation even of the Heathen Religion. That rather than not overthrow Christianity, he would fink his own Religion with it; and leave no True revealed Religion in the World (all others but thefe falsely pretending to it) and so serve the ends of the Deifts to all Intents and Purposes.

He endeavours to rivet this, as he thinks, securely by the long Tradition of the Popish Legends, which, he says, were believed by all Christendom for more than ibid.

a thousand Years: And no less Faith p. 133. given to them than to the Gospel itself.

His mistakes in reciting Matter of Fa& I am not now upon. These prevailed only in the Latin Church, nor in all that neither; nor for so long a Time as he imagines. The greatest Part of the christian Church, in the East, in Africa, &c. never heard of most of them, nor have to this Day: And those of the

Church of Rome, who, though Men of Sense, pretended to believe them, yet durst not put them upon the same Foot with the Holy Gospel: The learned and more Knowing among them called them Piæ Fraudes, and pleaded for them only as such, as pious Cheats to raise the Devotion of the Simple, and more Ignorant amongst the People. But (as said in Deism refuted p. 28.) none of them can pretend to those four Marks set down, (ibid. p. 3. n. 2.) whereby the Truth of the Miracles of Moses and of Christ are infallibly demonstrated. And therefore if any of these Legends were true, in Whole or in Part, yet we cannot have the same Grounds for believing of them, as we have for the Law and the Gospel.

IV. Both of which you feem willing to mistake, in your deep prejudice to the Gospel. For Gen. iii. the chief end of the coming of the Messar It. It is seen to Bruise the Serpent's Head, Dan. ix. who had seduced Man to Sin. To finish the Transgression, and to make an end of Sin, and to make Reconcilitation for Iniquity:

f

t

to

t

re

e

V

L

2

n

V

C

V

t

p

Limbor. Contend, that Men were never under the Curse of God. Quod neque aliquando suctimbor.

Limbor. runt Homines sub Dei Maledictione — Quod non constat ex toto sacro Textu illa Ira Dei p. 54, 55. contra Genus Humanum, neque illa Æterna Maledictio: Neque Memini in Quatuor Evan-

geliis me legisse boc Secretum a Christo suisse detectum. Quare putamus id postea inventum, ut a iis Dogmatibus fundamentum substeneretur. i. e. That this wrath of God against Mankind, nor that eternal Curse does appear in the whole sacred Text: Neither do I remember to have read in the four Gospels that this secret was discovered by Christ: Therefore we think that it was invented afterwards, to lay a Foundation for other Opinions. This is a bold and desperate Assertion. Let any Man read Matth. xxv. 46. and Joh. v. 29. and see whether eternal Judgment be not there threatened? And whether these be not as it were repeating the very Words of Daniel Chap. xii. 2. That many of them that sleep in the Dust

xvii.p. 70.

of the Earth shall awake, some to everlasting Life; and some to shame and everlasting Contempt. Compare likewise Mark. ix. 44. with Isai. lxvi. 24. And then tell whether there is not a Punishment after Death for the Wicked: And whether this be not revealed as well in the old Testament as in the New?

If the Jew will criticise (as some Christians have done) upon the words Eternal and Everlasting, and say, that they mean not a Duration without End, I will

give two Answers.

end-

the

ore

and

aife

ngst

one

Wn.

s of

And

bole

for

the

in

For

Mef-

ead,

nish

t of

ity:

the

fue-

uod

Dei

rna

an-

um.

bus

God

the

ead

ift:

10

and

XV.

do-

be

iel

of

1. That my Business with the Jew is not now about the Eternity of Hell; but whether there be any Punishment at all after Death. Because all the Ends which the Jew proposes of the Messah's coming, respect only this Life. And they deny any that are Dead to have any Benefit by the Messah. Collat. And, if so, then his making Reconciliation Numb.

for Iniquity cannot deliver any Mortal from

the Punishment after Death.

And this Punishment being described in the Texts before quoted, and several others of the old Testament, to be exceedingly greater than any we can endure in this Life; consequently the greatest Benefit that we can receive by the Messiah is totally frustrated by the Jews: And they cannot deny but that the Ends which the Christians propose for the coming of the Messiah, are exceedingly more noble and more beneficial than those which they propose: And fully as agreeable to the Letter of the Text, of Bruising the Head of the Serpent, and making Reconciliation for Iniquity, and something more so, than our Deliverance from worldly Enemies, who are not so properly called the Serpent as the Devil is: And our Deliverance from his Power is more strictly called a making an End of Sin, and finishing of Transgression; and more truly an everlasting deliverance (in whatever Sense you will take that Word) than any temporal Deliverance. For if by everlasting you mean only temporal, yet it is the highest Expression of poral, and the greatest of temporal Deliverances. Let

Let me not be mistaken, as if by Eternal and Everlasting, the Worm not Dying, and the Fire that Never will be quenched, &c. I savoured at all their Constructions which would make all these to mean nothing but temporary, though of a very long Duration; but I would not intermix new subjects in this Discourse, and expatiate into long Digressions; especially where the present Controversy does not require it. Therefore I

L

ti

tl

L

t

go to my second Answer.

2. If these words Eternal, &c. can be thus turned, or if they cannot, I defire to know from the Jews, what plain Text they have in all the Law of Moses for everlasting Life in Heaven, and in Order thereunto, for the Resurrection of the Dead, which they Profess firmly to believe? They gather these from Texts which, as themfelves confess, do bear another, and a temporal meaning, respecting their outward State in this World : But which withall do (they fay) typically represent their future glorious State in Heaven, their true and everlafting Canaan. Yet they will not allow any thing in their Law to be a Type of the Meshab! Why? Because the Law does not expresly say, that such a Thing is a Type of the Messiah. Which yet says as much as that Canaan was a Type of Heaven: That there will be any Resurrection of the Dead; or eternal Life after that. What express Scripture have they for what Rabbi Manasseth Ben, Israel, in his Treatise of the Resurrection of the Dead, does affirm to be the common Opinion of the

Rabbins, viz. That all the Ifraelites even Limbor. those that are dead, shall be Partakers of the Collat. Kingdom of the Messiab: And that to this End, p. 221, all those that are dead, shall be raised again; by which Miracle the wicked being converted,

Shall acknowledge the true God, and for sake their Errors: That then there shall be an End of this World, and a new one arise, or a Change of this into a much better Condition, wherein this Moon shall be as bright as the Sun, and the Light of the Sun, sevenfold more than it is now: At which Time the Demons and evil Spirits shall be destroyed; and the Trees bear Fruit every Month: And then that

7-

er

C-

ut

ld

X-

he

I

d,

at

r-

he

to

n-

n-

ıt

ir

1-

ir

1e

be

2-

y

t.

2-

of

en

be

d,

;

d,

ir

d,

b

be

1:

-

211

at

that God shall make a noble Feast to the Righteous out of the Fish the Leviathan: And that there shall be Peace among the wild Beafts; neither shall they burt Men in that holy Land: That then the Temple of God shall be built again; and the holy Land be again divided among the Tribes: where they shall eat and drink, beget Children, and each be married to his own proper Wife, &c. This Turks Paradise after Death, they can gather out of the Words of the Law! They can find there their Sumptuous Fish-Dinner upon the great Whale Leviathan! But nothing of the Heavenly Kingdom of the Messiah! Nothing of their Deliverance from Sin and Hell; but eating and drinking, and lying with Women! They should, upon this their Scheme of the State after Death, answer the Question which one of the Sadducees asked our Saviour, concerning the feven Brethren who had one Wife, rubose Wife she should be at the Resurrection?

And now I befeech you to confider, is it not a fatal Delusion this, that you should reject all the plain Prophecies of the Messiah, because they do not, in such express Words as you would dictate, lay open every particular of his Spiritual State and Government : And (at the same Time) turn these Prophecies to such wild and groundless Fancies, as are no ways typified by your Sacrifices, or any Institution in your Law; nor can fill up, in any tolerable Measure, the glories and extent of all those magnificent Prophecies concerning the Kingdom of the Messiab, wherein God hath prepared for those who shall be thought worthy of it; not Wine and Women, and Eating, such gross carnal Pleasures, as we are made capable of in this frail Life: But such

Things as fince the beginning of the World Ifai. lxiv. Men have not heard, nor perceived by the Ear,

neither hath the Eye feen. Yet because they

are not particularly described (which cannot be so as we could understand them) you will not believe them, or that they reach beyond Enjoyments of Sense! And for this sole Reason, you reject your Messiah, because he brings you glories fo far beyond all that you looked for. Though that likewise in the above quoted Text, and many

many others of your Scriptures, has been foretold to

you.

And it is likewise shadowed out to you in this, that Limbor. Col-there was no Sacrifice or Expiation in your lat. p. 209. Blasphemy, Idolatry, Murder, Adultery, Incest, &c. as your learned Jew confesses.

Nay leffer Sins than these, as that of Elis 1 Sam. iii. not effectually restraining, though he reproved his Sons, were not to be purged with

Sacrifice, nor Offering for ever.

Some Fews tancy, that the yearly Sacrifice of Expiation made an Atonement for all their Sins.

We see not for this of Eli's. And consequently for

greater Sins.

The yearly Sacrifice was but a Sacrifice, though more Solemn than the daily Sacrifices. And therefore it purged all those Sins only which could be purged by Sacrifice.

If all the Sins of the Jews had been purged every Year, then had they not been remembered, brought to Account, and so grievously punished as we have seen, and was often threatened in the Law, in after Ages, more than to the third and fourth Generation. And it was a noted Observation of your Fathers, that there was a grain of the Golden Calf in all your after Judgments, i. e. That that Sin was never totally forgiven: But still

Hof. 2. 13. Provocation. It is faid, I will wifit upon ber

the Days of Baalim, wherein she burnt Incense to them. And all the Goodness and Godly Reformation of Josiah could not pacify God for the Sins of Manesseh; which he would not Pardon; but for them, removed Judah out of his sight. And surely this iniquity shall not he purged from you, till ye die, saith the Lord

Therefore there were fome Sins which were not purged by the legal Sacrifices: And these were the greatest of their Sins. They were but the lesser Sort of Sins that were purged by them. How then were the

God of Hofts.

greates

grea

wit

nee

wit

the

it is

unc

of y

tha

conj

ther

Sac

Bre

ed

Wil

exp

yo

Th

Po

tion

pro

con

do

(p)

w

ete

in

th

of

th

pu

re

W

e

Si

W

greatest purged? If you will fay, by Repentance only,

without any Sacrifice.

Anf. The leffer Sins require Repentance : And do they need Sacrifice too; when the greater Sins are purged without it? Or are greater Sins more easily purged than

the leffer?

that

TUO

h as

ceft,

Eli's

re-

with

xpi-

for

ore

ged

ery

to

and

ore

was

as a

i. e.

flift

resh

ber

en/e

na-

the

ar-

out

not

ord

not the

t of the telt

Here then behold your Law declaring of itself that it is not perfect. That there was a further and more efficacious Sacrifice and atonement for Sin than what was under the Law. And this for the greatest of your Sins. Then cast your Eye upon Deut. xxvii. that Text in your Law, cursed be he that confirmeth not all the Words of this Lazv to do

them. And confider, that there was no Atonement or Sacrifice in your Law for the greatest and most beinous Breaches of the Law. How then shall you be delivered from this Curse? Or can you enter into eternal Life without your being purged from this Curse? Do you expect to be admitted into Heaven, while curfed and in your Pollutions? Can any curfed Thing enter there?

Then reflect upon the Desperateness of that

Nos vero nec Redemp- Limbor. Col-Position of yours. tionem quam Expectamus, nec Messiam ipsum lat. p. 98. pro Animarum salute, nec pro Gloria Æterna ad finem. consequenda, necessaria esse Credimus. i. e. We

do believe that neither the Deliverance which we expect (by our Messiah) nor our Messiah bimself are necessary towards the Salvation of our Souls, as for the obtaining of eternal Glory. Now then, if neither in the Law, nor in the future Reign which you expect of your Messiah, there will be any Propitiation or Sacrifice for the greatest of your Sins, how do you expect to be purged from them? Or must you enter into Heaven before you are purged from them? Or were Sacrifices only needless Ceremonies, and not effectual for the purging of those Sins, which were purgeable by them? Or were greater Sins eather purged, that is, by Repentance only; than leffer Sins, which besides Repentance were not to be purged without Sacrifice also?

I confess, all this is out of Doors, and urged to no purpose, if it be true which you have advanced (as before quoted) that Men, by the Fall, were never under the Curse of God: And therefore needed no Deliverance from it. That Israel was an boly Nation, because they are so called in Scripture, and that Aaron was commanded to bless them: And God said to

a

n

W

ri

Ca

A

n

at

R

in

in

be

an

th

fin

ten

Ca

15

Cut

cai

at

the

ha

yo

by

God

fuf

and

of

An

ten in

Phi

Ho

Dea

Balaam that they were bleffed. All which, Limbor. Col- fays your learned Jew, is so contrary to lat. p. 55. their being eternally cursed, ut neque Deus ipse posset ea Componere; that God bimself

cannot reconcile it.

I suppose he intends to come off by the Word eternal, that is not reconcileable with their being eternally under the Curse of God: Because there are so many Places in the Law and the Prophets which speak of their great wickedness, and being under the temporal Curse of God.

But blessing is as contrary to cursing in this World, as in the next: For they are opposite in the Nature of the Thing. And therefore if the Authority of such Texts as those before quoted, will free them from the eternal, it must also from the temporal Curse, or from any Curse at all.

But why then are they called boly and bleffed, if they be under the Curfe? I suppose neither Jew nor Christian need be instructed in this, it is so known and common a Distinction; Men are called boly or blessed upon a Personal or a relative Account, as they are boly in themselves, or related to boly Things. Thus a Nation or People taken into federal Covenant with God, more peculiarly than any other Nation upon the Earth, may be called blessed above all the Nations of the Earth: And an boly People, &c. given to them by God.

Yet these may be a wicked and a cursed People, in respect to their Practice, if they live not pursuant to their Deut. ix. 6. holy Law. Thus said Moses to your Nation. Understand therefore, that the Lord thy God giveth thee not this good Land to Possess it, for thy Righteousness; for thou art a stiff-necked People. And says

no

ed

ere

ed

12-

nat

to

ch, to

eus

felf

ial,

der

in

eat

od.

, 25

the

exts

nal.

urse

hey

tian

on a

25/0-

ves,

ople

arly

lled

boly

re-

heir

Na-

Lord

for

And

fays

fays God himself, As I live faith the Lord God, Sodom thy Sifter hath not done, she Ezek. xvi. 48. nor her Daughters, as thou hast done, thou and thy Daughters ---- Neither hath Saver. 51. maria committed balf of thy Sins. And Mal. 111. 9. again, Ye are curfed with a Curfe; for ye have robbed me, even this whole Nation. Yet all this while, that Nation was called the boly Nation: And Ferusalem the holy City, when it was full of Murderers, because there was the Temple and stated worship of God. Are these now such Contradictions that God himself cannot reconcile! Behold the same People bleffed and cursed, at the same Time; but not in the same Fer. vii. 4. Respect, therefore trust not in your being called the holy People, notwithstanding of which you fee you may be curfed: Not only bere but bereafter: For, as faid before, to be bleffed and cursed, is as great a Contradiction in this Life, as the next: And for a Moment, as for Eternity. And you find and complain, that you are cursed here upon many temporal Accounts. And urge your great Sins as the Cause of your Messiah delaying his coming. Now Sin is as much a Contradiction to Holiness, and more than the curse of Afflictions and Punishment. Therefore if you can reconcile your being the boly People with your being, at the same Time, such great Sinners, you have solved the Contradiction yourselves, which you thought too hard (when it made against you) for God himself! And you must at last grant, after all your struggling, that, by the fall of Adam, Men were put under the curse of God: From which there were no Sacrifices in your Law sufficient to purge our Souls: That therefore another and more efficacious Sacrifice than the blood of Bulls and of Goats, was necessary for the purging of our Sins. And you reject this Sacrifice of our Messiab, upon Pretence that it is not clearly and in express Words revealed in the Old Testament, without any figurative and dubious Phrases. While, at the same Time, you build your Hopes of Heaven, and explain the Resurrection of the Dead in such a Manner, and upon such Texts, as, by

110

no force, can be screwed to those wild meanings you

put upon them.

And on the other Side, when the Death and Sacrifice of the Messiah; and the Satisfaction thereby made to God for our Sins are revealed in those plain

Isai. liii. and express Words, that he made his Soul an Offering for Sin: That God saw the Travail of his Soul, and was satisfied: That he laid upon him the iniquity of us all: That he poured out his Soul unto Death: And was numbered with the Transgressors: And he have the Sin of many: And made Intercession for the Transgressors, &c. Then (as before shewn p. 91.) Death must not mean Death, nor must any of those Words be taken Literally; but you put such forced and sigurative Interpretations upon them, as can by no Means bear, which is proved

60

, 2

S

(

k

ti

W

S

(a

1

P

fo

ho

hi

an

in

th

yo

kn

Wa

upon them, as can by no Means bear, which is proved p. 92.

You except against figurative Expressions; yet you Use them. You turn the plainest Words into Figures; and then tell us, we have no plain Words; you deduce Consequences (as your Notion of the Resurrection, &c.) from Words which are no ways plain, nor can mean what you infer from them: You raise Doctrines (as of the Leviathan, &c.) from no Words at all in your Scriptures; yet you require for our Doctrines, positive Words out of your Scriptures! And when you have such, you

will not accept of them.

What Scripture can you produce for your monstrous Story of Armillus? which Hoornbeek (Contr. Jud. p. 253.) Relates out of your Author, Avkat Rochel, sub signo Messiae septimo apud Hussium p. 51. You suppose that a Company of most prostigate Fellows, will invent a new Sin; that they will take a beautiful Stone-Statue of a Woman, that is in Rome; and, warming it, will lie with it; that from thence it will conceive, and at last bursting, there will come forth a Child, whose Name shall be called Armillus; that he shall be twelve Cubits high, and the length of a Span betwixt his Eyes: That he will say to the wicked, I am your Messiah and your God; that they will believe in him, and make him their King; and that to him will be gathered all the Posterity

of Efau. That your first Meffiah Ben. Joseph of the Tribe of Ephraim will fight against him, with 30000 Ifraelites; and shall have Success in the first Battle; but in the second Battle, that your Messiah will be killed, and his Army routed. That the Angels will take away the Dead Body of your Messiah, and keep it with those of the Patriarchs. That after this shall arise your second Mesfiah Ben David, of the Tribe of Judah, and Elias with him; to whom the Jews that are left shall be gathered, and oppose Armillus. That God shall destroy Armillus and his whole Army by Fire and Brimstone and great Stones cast down upon them from Heaven. Then that Michael shall found a Trumpet so loud, as to open the Graves, and raise the Dead in Jerusalem: And that the first Messiah Ben Joseph, shall then be raised, who was kept under the Gates of Jerusalem. That then the Meshab Ben David shall be fent to gather the dispersed of the Jews from amongst all Nations: All of whose Kings will bring them upon their Shoulders, &c.

This is the Manner by which you interpret the Scriptures; several of which are quoted in this Relation (as Pfal. cx. 1. Zech xiv. 3. Ezek. xxxviii. 22. Obad. 1. 18.) as being to be fulfilled in the above-mentioned TENDERNESS OF

Story of Armillus.

u

ce

to

in

an

ail

he

b:

re rs,

an

y;

ns

ed

ou

es;

ace

(c.)

ean

of

rip-

ords

you

ous

Jub

pole

rent

atue

11 lie

laft

ame

bits

hat

your

their

erity of

Which as it is wholly destitute of Truth, or even Probability, the mad Excursion of groundless Imagination; so does it in no Sort come up to the Prophesies in the holy Scriptures concerning the Meshab; or the Types of him therein exhibited: which are all fulfilled, even to an lota, in our bleffed Lord and Saviour.

Yet you reject him, as not being sufficiently revealed in Scripture; while you think you can deduce from thence this beastly and unworthy Legend of Armillus!

You have been told before of the strange Uncertainty you are at in the Marks you have let up, whereby to know your Messiah when he comes, which you have reduced all to Success; which cannot be known till the Trial: And that has ended in your Destruction, all the way hitherto, in the many Experiments you have made

under your several False Messiahs. And you can never

be fure, in any other who shall hereafter fet up.

Nay further, you must be sure to be ruined, by whomsoever shall first set up, by this Scheme which you laid down: For your Meffiah Ben Joseph must first come, and be slain, and your Armies routed by Armillus. So that it is not Success but Ruin that must be the Mark of your first Messiah. This is great Encouragement for any of you to follow whomsoever shall fet up next for your Messiah!

You have had many fuch Meffiahs already. And whenever Ben Joseph shall come, he must be another unfortunate Meffiah. You muft, by your own reckoning, be once more undone, before your Meffiah Ben David can come. And when your Messiah Ben Jofeph shall come, and be defeated; How will you know, by that Mark that it is he? That Mark you have had in all the Meffiahs you ever fet up. So that you will be still left to expect a further Destruction. Thus Deplorable is your state!

Besides, which of these Messiahs, is it Ben Joseph, or Ben David to whom all those Marks given of the Messiab in the Scriptures do belong, as to the Time, Place, and other Circumstances of his coming? Or do fome belong to one, and fome to the other? Then you must tell which belong to which, or else, you may be deceived in both: at least, you can be fure of Nei-

ther.

XV. Neither of them can possibly now have that Mark infifted upon before, Sect. v. p. 19, &c. of the general Expediation of the whole Earth, not only of the Roman Empire, but of all the East, that a Wonderful and Extraordinary Person should be sent into the World, about that Time, who should be univerfal Monarch of all the Kings of the Earth. And accordingly three Kings came out of the East to Worship our Felus, guided by the Miraculous leading of a New Star raised in Heaven to point him out.

But here is no fuch Expediation now in the World, but only among you. Therefore none of your Meffiah 2

t

1

t

C

t

1

fi

fi

7

e

R

V

đ

n

S

m

tl

rer

by

ich

uft

by

fluit

En-

hall

And

ther

con-

Ben

70-

low,

had

will

De-

oseph,

the

Time,

or do

you

may

Nei-

that

oc. of

t only

Won-

to the

al Mo-

dingly

Tejus,

raifed

World,

Me shahs

can

can come with that Mark, which feems even necessary, to introduce such a Saviour into the World.

For to suppose such a Person designed by God, from all Eternity, to be universal Lord and Saviour of the whole Earth: And that all the Dispensations which God ever gave to Man, were directed to him, as the Center, and Completion of all: It would seem Necessary Proportionable to such an Oeconomy, that so Glorious a Person should be not only foretold, but præ-sigured in Types and Observances: Nay it could not be otherwise, if all the Institutions of Religion were to be compleated in him; for that would naturally infer that they were, that they could be no more than Types and Fore-runners of him to whom they pointed.

Thus Christ is faid to have been promised mpo xporus Aluvius, which Words if Tit. 1. 2. they should not reach the length of our English Translation, viz. Before the World began; by which the Revelation of the great Messiah must have

been made to the Angels in Heaven, before the Creation of Man, or of this lower World;

Yet this we are fure of, that Moses has told us, he was promised to Adam and Eve, Gen.iii.13. and immediately upon their Fall. Then were Sacrifices instituted, as Types of the great and only Sacrifice which could bruise the Serpent's Head, and make Atonement for Sin: which, by that Promise, was reserved for the Seed of the Woman; and therefore could not be

fulfilled in the Blood of Beafts.

This Institution of Sacrifices descended from that Time, through all the Posterities of Adam, as a necessary Part of Religion, and the Worship of God. And even the Heathen retained so much of their Original Institution, that they looked upon them in the nature of a vicarious Suffering of others for our Sin: And the Wisest of them did thence conclude, that there must be some more noble Sacrifice than that of Beasts, whereby our Sin should be purged. This led some of them to buman Sacrifices: But still that was not Blood more noble than our own. And they could go no further.

Yet they were in Expectation of the coming of a glorious Person from Heaven, who should purge their Sins; and introduce a new and golden Age of Justice and all Goodness, to extend through the whole Earth: And they generally all over the World did expect him then to come, at that Time when our blessed Jesus was born, as before has been shown.

t

li

0

U

fo

fo

D

re

tu

ti

be

CO

pu

no

So

pr

pe

But that Expectation is now over. There never was fuch at any Time, either before or after that very The Expediation was always, long before that Time: But no Time, except that Time, was the Time expected for his coming. Therefore none of your Meffiabs, whom you still expect, can possibly enter the World with this necessary and glorious Mark of the Mes-For that Time being over, to which the general Expediation was determined, it ceased there. And cannot now be taken up again; because, as it could not be begun by concert, through so many distant Nations, who held no Correspondence, and its Beginning was never known, so for the same Reasons, it cannot now be begun again; for then the Beginning would be known: And it could not, without a Miracle, gain such acceptance as to become Universal through the whole World, as it was before.

Hag. ii. 7. The Defire of all Nations shall come. For how was he their Defire, if they expected

no fuch Person to come.

But as neither of the Messiahs whom you pretend to look for, are expected by any Body but yourselves: And that not by all, if any of you (as we have Reason to believe) in good earnest: So, if they were expected according to the Scheme that you have drawn, the first would be the Contempt, and the second the Terror, but neither of them the Desire of all Nations.

And neither of these motives either of Terror of Contempt would persuade the Gentiles towards the fulfilling of what is written concerning Isai. 1x. 3. the Messiah. The Gentiles shall come to the Light, and Kings to the Brightness of thy Rissing.

Fa

heir

and

And

n to

orn,

was

rery

that

ime

Mes-

the

Mes-

ieral

can-

not

ions,

ne-

won

wn:

ept-

orld,

faid,

For

ected

d to

ves:

ason

ped-

the

rror,

r or

the

ning thy

i fing.

This

This began remarkably to be fulfilled in the coming of the three Kings from the East, to the Light, whether literal, of the miraculous Star, or what that fignified, the Light of the Gospel. And these came to the Messiah, not, as you expect, after being reduced by Force of Arms, and converted by his Success in War, but they came to the Brightness of his rising, Matth. ik. to his Birth; and adored him in his Swad 10. ling-Cloaths. They rejoiced with exceeding. great Toy, when they faw his Signal hung out in the Heavens. This foy could not come from Contempt or Fear. But he was truly the Defire of all Nations. Which neither of your Messiahs can be, by your own Account: of them.

He was not to come as a Terror, but a Light to the: Gentiles; as he has proved, not by conquering, but converting of them.

And towards this, it was necessary that he should. come under all those Circumstances which were proper for the obtaining of fuch an End. To perswade the Gentiles to receive him, as a Legislator fent from Heaven, for spiritual and eternal Purposes; and not with any Design upon their temporal Government, or for any secular by-ends of his own.

Therefore he ought not to have come in the outward Pomp and Grandeur of the World; but the farthest removed from it that was possible: of Mean, but virtuous Parentage; his Life to be led in Powerty and Afflictions, and his Death ignominious. He must have come in a corrupt and wicked Age, to oppose Iniquity, in its Torrent. And hence it naturally follows, that he must be persecuted, even to Death. And that his Death could not be deferred long, after his Beginning to preach publickly; for that a wicked World could Plato. not long bear it. Which was the reason Apol. Scr. Socrates gave at his Trial, why he Taught privately so long; for that otherwise he must have. perished sooner; and so have been able to do less

F. 3. And

many the strain of the strain of the strain of the strain of

And we may reasonably suppose that Matth. iv. this was one Cause why our blessed Sa-17. viour did not begin to preach, till he was Luk, iii.23. thirty Years of Age, and about three

Years after was crucified.

Plato describing the Character of a perfect, just Man, fays, * that he shall be scourged, tormented, fettered, and at last having suffered all manner of Evils, that he shall be crucified, or cut in Pieces, as the Sacrifices were.

And fays, + That it is necessary they should wait, till fuch an One should come, to teach them, how they ought to behave themselves, towards God, and towards Man. O when shall that Time come? (says he) And who shall be that Teacher? How greatly do I defire, to fee that Man who be is?

And he fays, that this Lawgiver must De Leg. 1. 4. be somewhat more than of buman Race. For that as Beafts are governed by Men; fo must Men, by a Nature which is Superior to their own: And therefore, that this Man who was to be the universal Langiver to Mankind, must likewise partake of the Nature of God. This was the ground of the Heathen Notion, of feigning their Heroes and Dæmons to be. Begotten by the Gods. So ngreeable (but far exceeding) was our Jesus, in his Nature, and all his Qualifications, to the Notion and Expediation of the Gentiles! And therefore have so many of them, gladly submitted unto bim.

But such a Messiah, as you fews, do now describe yours to be, as it was far from what the Gentiles expected, and therefore he could never convert, though he should conquer them; so, it seems not indeed, that yourselves

D

(

* Ο Δίκαι . Ματιγώσεται, Στρεβλώσεται, Δεδέσεται -Τελευτών πάντα Κακά Παθών, Ανασχινδιλευθήσεται. De Repub. l. 2.

^{+ &#}x27;Avalrator de este mepepeirete Eus ar tis pada us del moos Θεες κ' πρός 'Ανθρώπες διακείσθαι. Πότε εν παρές αι ο Χρόvo ero; Kai ris o Haidevour; ndisa ; a ar poi doxa ideiv Teror Tov A vo puror Tis ist. Alcibiad. 11. de Præcat.

vourselves do expect any such an one, as you pretend,

only for an Excuse.

hat

Sa-

was

ree

an,

and

he

ices

till

10

0

be

an

uft

ce.

fo

n:

11-

of

a-

be.

9)

25,

e-

73.

be

1.

ne'

at

es.

43

.

a

Some of your Rabbies faying, that he is come: Some, that he will never come: Some, that he will not come in this World, till the Resurrection of the Dead. Others, that his coming is not material, nor to be placed amongst the Fundamentals of your Faith: Others, that his coming is no way Definable, as bringing greater Mischief with it, than advantage to the Jews: Others, forbidding all Inquiry into the Time of his

coming, as indeed despairing of it.

Of all these particulars see the Authorities of your own Rabbies, in Hoornbeek Contr. Jud. l. 2. p. 114, 115, and 123. There you will find, in Codice Sanbedrin, R. Hillel faying, That no Meffiah shall be given to Ifrael; for that they have had him already, in the Days of Hezekiah King of Judah. And in your Talmud, R. Ula fays of the Messiah, Let bim come, but let me not see it : That is, for the Miseries it will bring to the Jews, in gathering them out of all Countries, where they are peaceably fettled, to forfake their Houses and Possessions, and follow their Messiah to Wars, and the Calamities that attend it. Especially confidering what has been before faid, That they must certainly expect Destruction and Ruin, under their first Messiah Ben. Joseph. For all which, their possessing, at last, the Land of Canaan, will be no fufficient Reparation: They living now in Countries as good as that, and enjoying both Eafe and Plenty: That the Conquests of their Messiah may bring greater Glory to him; but no good to the Fews, proportionable to the Miseries they must endure in fighting for him. Upon all which confiderations, R. Ula had Reason to say, Let bim come, but let not me see bim. The same said Rabba, and Rabbi John, in Codice Sanbedrin.

And the many Disappointments you have met with in your Messiahs hitherto, have made you forbid any to inquire into the Time of the Messiah's coming, your Schebet Jehuda p. 245. (as quoted by Hoornbeek p. 123.) Curses those ruho set any Time for the coming of the Meshab; and gives this Reason, That if the Messiah does.

of

yo

no

we:

thi

Ste

to

ha

ed

T

W

fu

T

W

fo

h

d

not come at that Time, the People's Hearts do fail; and they think that they are put off, with perpetual fruitless Hope. Therefore in the Talmud, Cod. Sanhedrim. cap. xi. Rabbi Samuel says, in the Words of R. Jonathan, Let their Bones be broken, who compute the periods of the Times. And this may the better be forbid, because R. Josephus Albo has struck this Article concerning the coming of the Message, out of the Number of your fundamental Doctrines. So that now you may believe it, or not as you please.

And how then will the Gentiles be converted by you? You have confessed (as before shewn, p. 104, &e.) That you have no Arguments against them. And now you seem to despair, even of conquering them. Though, if that were done, it would rather obstruct their Con-

version, as has been argued before.

And plain Reason does evince, that the Qualifications of a Messiah for the Conversion of the Gentiles, could be no other than what were found in our Jesus: And such an one they did expess, and therefore so Readi-

ly, did give up their Names to him.

As his Miracles were so flagrant and undoubted, as to vouch him sent of God; so could not Malice itself find out the least Possibility of any similar or Self-end in him. There he lived poor, and persecuted, and poured out his Soul unto Death, as a Demonstration, that his Kingdom

was not of this World.

He chose Followers that were poor, and unlearned: And this was necessary to obviate the Objection, that either Interest or Crast had any part in the framing of his Doctrine. He enjoined to all his Disciples the Doctrine of Self-denial, and the Cross: And bade them look for nothing but Afflictions in this World: And this was necessary, to obviate the Objection, as if either Lust, Pleasure, or Ambition had any part in the framing of his Doctrine.

He was rejected by You of his own Nation: And this was necessary, to obviate the Objection, as if he fought to gain you to his fide, upon the Account of

of obtaining the Dominion over you; and then to turn

your Arms against the Gentiles.

His Conquest of the Gentiles, by their Conversion, did not begin, till after his Ascension: And this was necessary, to obviate the Objection, as if he had fought the Temporal Rule over them; as Mahomet did over his Con-

verts; and as you propose of your Messiab.

And not in the first Conversion of the Gentiles, nor for three hundred Years after, were any of their Kings or States brought into Christianity: And this was necessary, to obviate the Objection, as if the Forgery of the Gospel had been supported by buman Authority; which rendered it bazardous for any to have detected the Deceit. This was fo necessary, as that we see the Deifts, for want of this, have yet the Impudence to Toland's suppose it, contrary to all Truth, viz. Life of That Authority and Laws being on the Milton. Christian side, was the Cause, that its p. 91, 92. Deceit was not detected, at the Beginning: Printed. which is now too late to be done, for-An. 1699 ... the Distance of the Ages.

Therefore, we may now fee the wonderful Providence of God, in this Conduct: For if the Deifts had the Ar-. gument (as they foolishly pretend it) of the Gospel being abetted by Kings or States, in its Infancy; or before it was fully fettled, and spread over the Earth; we should never get their Mouths stopt, and it would bear a great face of Suspicion, that some Cheat might have been put upon us, when none who knew it, durst discover it, without apparent Hazard to themselves:

And again, Kings and States might have come, by this Time of Day, to think, that their Authority had fomething to do, in fettling of the Church; and that the Gofpel was beholding to them. At least Sycophants and Flatterers would so have complimented them: And Erastianism would have had a plausible Pleas. It is a Branch of Deism. It Stands and Falls with that. And if it had fuch an Umbrage as this, it would over-run us: For it keeps its Ground, without it.

sadeli, coopering with the Aresta. And you now tell

But Christ would not permit Kings to become his Servants, till he had first endured 300 Years of their Persecution: To teach them, that his Church was not built upon their Shoulders; nor depended upon their Authority. And to stop the Mouths of these several Sorts

of Deifts.

In all Things, in every Step of his Conduct, there does appear such divine Wisdom and Foresight, as that if any Part had been otherwise than it is, the whole would have been visibly Defective; and consequently not from God. Not that many Things defective may not be from God. He makes every Thing perfect, in its Kind; to the End for which he has ordained it: But he makes some Things for bigher Ends than others: And in Comparison, one Thing is more perfect than another.

Thus the Law of Moses was perfect in its kind, for those Ends and Purposes to which it was designed. But Moses was not designed for the ultimate and universal

Deut. xviii. but, on the contrary, he pointed out to one who was to come after him; and denounces God's Judgments against those who

should not bearken unto bim.

Moses was not defigned, nor his Law calculated for

the Conversion of the Gentiles.

And he had few of those Qualifications which the Gentiles required in the supreme and universal Law-giver. He was bred up at Pharaob's Court; the adopted Son of Pharaob's Daughter; and learned in all the Wisdom of the Egyptians, who were then the most learned Nation upon the Face of the Earth: He was mighty in Words, and in Deeds. He marched out of Egypt, at the Head of 600,000 Men: And

at the Head of 600,000 Men: And Deut. xxxiii. 5. having rescued his own Nation, he became their King. Therefore he was not free from the Suspicion of design in the Case: And was a Man every way qualified, both for Wisdom, Courage and Education, to have contrived and effected it.

And after him, his Disciples went on according to his . example, conquering with the Sword. And you now tell

us, that they had no other Delign, but to gain that pleafant Country to themselves: That the Law which Moles gave them, proposed nothing to them beyond this: And that you hope for no more from the Meffiah whom you expect, but temporal Conquests, to restore you to that Land again : and to subdue the whole World under you by Force of Arms. That there is nothing at all spiritual or beavenly in his Kingdom; but only a temporal earthly Grandeur. That it was not meant to carry you to Heaven, but to make you great upon Earth. That the Offices of the Messiah Limbor Colrespect only temporal Things; and are lat. N. iv. p. no ways necessary towards the Salvation 53. and N. of our Souls, or eternal Life, as your learn- xiv. p. 66. ed Jew, before quoted, has afferted. See before, p. 117.

Now what would Socrates, or Plato, or any of the wife Men among the Gentiles, fay to this Notion of a Messieh? Would they not have detested it as vicious, as recommending of Pride, Ambition, Covetousness, and the Vanity of this World; against which they sought, and thought them unworthy of a Philosopher, or a truly virtuous Person? Therefore such a Messieh could never

have converted them.

r

8

5

d

n

e

S

-

r

it

2/

3

0

- :

0

r

e

7.

018

m

ed

ty

d

e-

a d

is .

15,

But, on the other Hand, there is not any one Circumflance or Qualification which they could defire in a Melliab, which is not filled up, nay, far exceeded in their own Way, beyond what they could have contrived, as to the firstest Rules of Virtue, in the Person, Life, and Death of our Messiah, and in all his Conduct: Shewing beyond the Possibility of a Deceit, or a Face of Suspicion, that he was a Legislator, fent from Heaven, without any temporal Designs; first, to give the Sanction of God to Morality; which though thele Philosophers taught truly; yet could they not Stamp upon it such a Seal of divine Authority: And, secondly, to carry them further, and teach them the true Worship of God; and Expiation of their Sins; with the affurance of everlasting Life; and the means of obtaining it. All which they confessed they wanted: Person anointed, a Christ, that is, delegated and authorized by God, to be born into the World, who should teach this Gospel or Glad Tidings unto them. And he came with such Demonstration of his Commission, and divinely-wise Conduct in all his Administration, that a Socrates, a Pythagoras or a Plato, could not only have found no Objection, but must have admired and adored, as so far exceeding whatever they impersectly had conjectured; though they were assisted with the greatest Wisdom and Virtue that was in all the Gentile World.

Thus you fee that the Objections which you Jews, and some of the leaved, and foolish Deists have made against the Poverty, Sufferings, and Death of our Messiah, turn all into Demonstrations of his Truth; and were so necessary, that, as he could not have sulfilled the Law without them, so could he never, any otherwise, have

cut a lieu among tech sun

been received of the Gentiles.

For God forces not, though he governs the Wills of Men. That would be to destroy the Creature he had made; for without the freedom of Will, Man would not be a reasonable Animal. And the Wisdom of God is chiefly known, in so disposing of Things, as to bring his own purposes to pass; and yet leaving Men to the full if Freedom of their own Wills.

This was one Reason, why our Jesus would not suffer: the Devils to confess to him: And charged several whom he cured, not to make it known, till the Time should come that he was to suffer: For that would have hastened his sufferings, before the Time, for the Reason

before given out of Socrates his Defence.

It was in his Power to have forced the Jews to a Confession of him; but then they had not acted freely.
Therefore, having given them all reasonable Conviction of his Mission, he left them to their Freedom, whether they would acknowledge him, or not. And their obstinacy did harden them still more, and depraved their Judgment: Which was a just punishment of their Obstinacy, as well as a natural Effect of it: For Sin does always punish itself. It is its own accuser, Judge and Executioner.

lo

 E_{2}

th

his

th

W

an

the an the

WO

ha to wh

to

Ar ner our har

all fect

to Seg

wa be perj wit

Jen iy 1

This blinded the obflinate among the fews, Executioner. that they knew not their Messiah: For, had they known him, they would not have crucified the Lord of Glory. And thus that wonderful Oeconomy for the Salvation of Man, was brought about, by the greatest Conduct of Wisdom,

and Goodness that was possible.

3

.

.

.

11

, .

.

, .

) .

U .

e :

f

d :

: 3

Si

s.

1

Th:

di

e

e:

nı

od

- 1

y ...

22 /

PO

.

rai

-

1

d.

r.

And by the same Means, the Conversion of the Gentiles was contrived: For had the Jews all generally followed Christ, the Gentiles, being left to their own Freesom, would never have received him; because they would have looked upon him as a Legislator sent only to the Jews, whose Law kept them at the utmost distance. and Detestation of the Gentiles; whom

therefore the Gentiles hated, and despised, Gen. xliii. 32.

and thought it Abomination, so much as

to eat with them; and therefore would have disdained to. have received a Lawgiver from them; who pretended, to a right and a promise to conquer and overcome all the whole Gentile World, and subdue them under their Mesfiah; which they understood was to be by Force of Arms. And though such Messiah had set up, with never so much guise of Humility, and Meekness, and put, out the most specious Declarations (as other Conquerors. have at first done) if he had led the whole Body of the Jews after him, the Gentiles would have looked upon all this as a Trick to difarm them, by rendering them fecure; and would not have so been caught.

On the other Hand, the Jews could never have received a Messiah from the Gentiles: That was contrary

to all the Promises made to them in their Law.

Therefore, as it was necessary, with respect to the Segullab, that the Messiah should be of the Jerus: So. was it necessary, in respect of the Gentiles, that he should. be rejected by the chief of the Jews: That he should be persecuted and destroyed by them. He could not otherwife have become an universal Lawgiver both to the Jerus and the Gentiles.

And let me say in respect of the Deists, it was necessaby that there should be a Segullah, or peculiar Church of God fet up somewhere, in some Nation of the World;

else the whole Earth would have been irrecoverably sunk in Ido'atry. And there could never, in such a frame of Things, be any Expiation for the Sins of Mankind: Who, therefore, were all represented in the Nation of the Segullah; and to be by Degrees incorporated into them; and converted by them. As is shewn before p. 67, 68.

And it was likewise necessary, that this Nation of the Segullah should be the fewest and most neglected People of

the Earth, as is shewn p 68.

And as it was necessary, that the Messiah should have been rejected by the chief and governing part of the Jews, the Chief-Priess and Sanhedrin; so was it as necessary, that he should have been received and followed by others of the meanest and less noticed of the Jews; because the Gentiles were to be converted by the Jews, and brought into their Segullah, as is shewn before p. 90. and backwards from p. 88.

t

h

f

ci

G

ai

th

w

W

m

fhe

Go

car

And these Jews, who at first followed Christ, were to be but few, and inconsiderable, during his Life: To take away all umbrage from the Gentiles, as well as the governing Part of the Jews, that he designed any In-

fractions upon their civil Rights and Liberties.

Therefore the great flowing in of the AA. vi. 7. Jews first, particularly of their Priess, and afterwards of the Gentiles, was not till after the Ascension of our blessed Lord; to put them out of all fear of his going about to set up a temporal Kingdom, after his Resurrection (as his Disciples expected AAs i. 6.) For that had made a great noise, and given the Alarm both to the high Priess and Governors of the Jews, as well as to the Gentiles: Therefore, though he shewed himself openly, after his Resurrection, and to so many, and at sundry Times, and by such infallible Proofs, as to confirm the Truth of it, past all possibility of a deceit, or ground of Scruple to after Ages; AA. x. 40, yet he shewed not himself openly to all the

World in a Flame, all on the fudden; who were not prepared, for they knew not as yet the Design of his Kingdom, that it was to be spiritual and beaveny, till

People.

41.

That would have let the whole

nk

of

0,

nd

he

of

ve

ws,

ry,

ers

the:

ght.

ck-

To

the

In-

the

iests,

not

hem

cted

iven

the

ough to fo

roofs,

a de-

Ages;

whole

who

Design weny

till

till he should in a long Tract of Time, and by Degrees bring over the whole Kingdom of the Earth to his Subjection, in the Belief of his Gospel; not by Force of Arms (for that could not have done it) but according to the full Freedom of their own Wills, by a rational Conviction.

And it is observable, that though one great Article of the Apostolical Office, at first, was, particularly to be witnesses of the Resurrection of Act. i. 22. Christ: That this, at first, was necessary to the Constitution of an Apostle: And therefore Christ did shew himself in a miraculous Manner to St. Paul, to qualify him for that Office: Yet, as himself says, he was, last of all, as one born out of 1 Cor. xv. due Time. For he was constituted to be 8. the Apostle of the Gentiles; who came into the Gospel last of all, as born out of due Time.

And he was the only Man among the Apostles, who had acquired Learning, by Study and Education: Therefore he was not admitted, till the Gospel had been first preached by the others, and established; and he was at first a Persecutor of it: To take away the least Suspicion, that his Parts or Learning had any share in the Contrivance of the Gospel. And then his coming in at last, did remove the Prejudice, that no Men of Learning and Sagacity had embraced it. He broke the Ice, for the Gentiles, who were admirers of Learning; and for this they valued him the more, and bearkened to him.

I could enlarge in many other Particulars; indeed in every Particular, through the whole Oeconomy of the Gospel, to shew the wonderful Conduct, and most minute Proportion that there is in every Part: Which, of itself, were sufficient to convince any considering Person, that the whole Contrivance was divine; and that no lesser Wisdom could have so disposed of it.

But that would require a Treatise by itself. And thus much I thought necessary for my present Subject. To shew how we Gentiles were drawn into the Belief of the Gospel, by the Cords of a Man; by such Methods as overcame our Reason, without destroying the Freedom of our

Will.

Will. Such as give us the utmost Demonstration of the Wisdom and Goodness of God, without the Interposition of his almighty Power; by which he governs the unthinking

Part of his Creation. A

And as the Jews first brought us into the Gospel, so would we now provoke them to Emulation by the same Methods, in which God has dealt with us: By shewing them the Beauty, the Harmony, and irrefragable Demonstration of Fact, that has convinced us of the Truth of the Gospel.

The Infidelity of so many of you Jews, was necessary (as shewed before) towards our receiving of the Gospel;

till the fullness of the Gentiles should come in.

Rom. xi. 15. And if the casting away of you, be the reconciling of the World; what shall the Receiving of you be, but Life from the Dead! Amen.

XVI. Let me now conclude, and apply all that has been faid, by a short Recapitulation and enforcement of the

principal Parts of it.

You have given up all the Credibility that there is for the Truth of Moses and your Law, rather than admit of the same Credibility (and stronger), that there is for Christ and the Gospel. So that, as said before, and has been proved, you have involved yourselves under the Necessity, either of rejecting Moses, or embracing of Christianity.

Your Objections have been answered, ex Abundanti; for after the full Proof of the Miracles of Christ and his Apostles, there needed no more to have been said, as to receiving the Doctrine which they taught, and those Expositions they gave of the Law; which stand upon as sure a Foundation, and carry the same infallible Credenti-

als of divine Authority as the Law itself.

And these cannot be overthrown by never so great a cloud of Difficulties or Objections, though they could not be answered to Satisfaction, without disproving the Motives of Credibility upon which they are received.

For we may have sufficient Reason to believe many Things, and yet not be able to solve all the Difficulties

that may arise concerning them.

As in natural Things, we cannot explain the Manner and Conveyance of fenfible Objects, through our outward Organs to our Soul; nor the thousandth Part of those Difficulties which are started concerning the Soul itself; yet no Man doubts but that he has a Soul, that he sees, bears, thinks, reasons, &c.

So in *supernatural* Things, who can folve all that may be asked concerning the *Being* and *Operations* of God? yet all this is no Argument against the belief of a first Gause, and its essential Perfections; because it is

forced upon us by undeniable Reason.

Therefore, unless you can shew the Fallacy of those four Marks, which in the first Part are set down, to ascertain the truth of Matters of Fact: Or secondly, shew that the Matters of Fact of Christ want any of them; all your Objections borrowed from other Topicks, can signify nothing against the truth of Christianity.

And if you can show the uncertainty of these Marks: Or that they are wanting to the Evidence of Christianity: Then down comes your Law with it: And we must all

together turn Deifts.

of

ng

la.

ne

g:

n-

of

ry.

1;

he.

e-.

as

he:

OF

of

or

as.

he:

of

11 ;

his.

to

ofe

as.

ti-

ta.

not!

Mo-.

iny

ties

As

You say (as has been been before quoted, p. 65, 66.) That if Christ after he Rose from the Dead, had appeared to the whole Congregation of Israel, &c. That this would have removed all Scruple from you; and that

you would without all doubt have believed him.

And now I befeech you, have you not had as Miraculous Confirmation of him, as even this which you require? Was not the wifible descent of the holy Ghost upon him, at his Baptism; and the audible Voice from Heaven, before all the People, telling them from the Mouth of God, This is my beloved Son, &c. was not this a much stronger Indication from God, than if a Man formerly Dead, had appeared? Might not one Man be like another? Have not many been deceived upon that Point? Were not the Apostles hardly brought to believe it, even by many Miracles? Would there not be more Questions to be asked in that Case, than in such a visible Apparition from Heaven, before the Eyes

Eyes of so many People, and of Words spoke from Heaven in all their Hearing?

Our bleffed Saviour said to some of your Fathers,

That if they beard not Moses and the
Luk.xvi.31. Prophets, neither would they be persuaded,
though one rose from the Dead. And the
Reason is plain, because the Proofs for Moses, &c.
are more indubitable than the Apparition of a dead

Man.

But do you want even this Proof? Did not Christ appear, after his Resurrection to above 500 of your Fathers at once? And has not this been atteffed by a Multitude of Miracles wrought by those of your Fathers, who faw him, who eat with him, and converfed forty Days with him after he rose from the Dead? Did he not appear to Paul from Heaven after his Ascension? if not, would not some of those Jews who then journied with him, who faw that Light, above the Brightness of the Sun; and beard the Voice, though not the diffinct Words, of him that spoke to Paul; who were struck down to the Earth, and greatly terrified, who faw Paul struck blind upon the Spot, and led him by the Hand into Damascus: Would none of these have discovered the Cheat, if all this Story had been a mere Invention and Forgery of Paul's? Would none of these have done it, who were so far from being favourable to the Christian Side, that they were then going along with Paul to persecute that Way, even unto the Death? Would they not have done it, when Paul trumpt it up, and the Christians laid such Stress upon it, that it is told at large in three several Places of the Ads? Chap. ix. xxii. and xxvi. when Paul, within three Days, began to preach Christ in Damascus, and confounded the Jews there, where those who journied with him were then present; and might have confounded him, if they had denied that Matter of Fact, when he adduced them as Witnesses of it. But above all, the Miracles which Paul wrought, as great even as this, do wouch his Truth in this Matter. Seeing they are deduced to us, with all the four Marks before mentioned, which do infallibly lea-

ers,

the

ded,

the

&c.

lead

rift

our

y a

ners,

orty

he

? if

nied

s of

inct

uck

Paul

and

ered

ntion

nave

the

with

th?

pt it

at it

las?

ays,

d the

were

they

them

bich

bis

o us,

h do

infallibly demonstrate-the Certainty of any Matter of Fact.

Moreover confider, that all these Witnesses to the Resurrection of Christ were Jews, and none other. It has been before observed that Christ preached to none but the Jews, before his Death : So after his Resurrection, he shewed himself to none other but to them. And from the Jews only have we Gentiles received the Knowledge of his Resurrection, and of all the Gospel. This is a Tradition of the Jews; and deduced through a greater Number of them, and their Posterities (as before has been shewn) than there are Jews who now fland out against it. These reject the Tradition of their Fathers, upon which they now lay the whole Stress of their Religion. And are Proof against those Convictions which have converted the Gentiles. The Christian Jews did not set up Christ for their Meffiab, they chose not bim, but he Job. xv. chose them. They knew him not to be 16. the Messiah, till they were convinced by many Miracles: They understood not the Nature of his Kingdom; but were brought by him from their Notion of reigning, to that of suffering with him upon the Earth. Therefore these are to be less suspected than those others of your Fathers, who set up Messiahs for themselves, in hopes to reign with them in the Land of Canaan; and have been as often deceived, and suffered miserable Destruction by it.

But are, as before has been argued, there no such visible Means in the World to bring them to that temporal Grandeur which they expect; and the Nation of the Jews to that universal Honour, Supereminence, and Dominion through the whole Earth, as their Conversion to Christianity. Then will Christ be not only a Light to the Gentiles, but the Glory of his People Israel.

But chiefly and above all, I earnestly recommended to you fews the Consideration of your eternal State; towards which you expect no Benefit from your Messab: And yet without whom, you can give no Account how you shall be delivered and purged from those Sins,

for which there were no Sacrifices or Expiation under the Law, as has been discoursed before.

There was none for those who fled to Num. xxxv. the Cities of Refuge. Nothing could delize. 25. 28. wer them from thence, but the Death of the high Priess. Which was a plain Type, that nothing but the Death of our great high Priess, can deliver us from the Guilt of Sin. The like Parallel might be carried on through every Branch of your Law, pointing to the Messiah. But that would divert too much. You have only a few Instances here. The whole would take up a Discourse longer than all I have written to you.

I wish even the temporal Glory of Israel: And should rejoice that, in the Day of their Conversion, I should be found among those who are sprung from their Stock, and shall exult to reassume our ancient and most bonour-

able Name of Tews.

And let the chiefest Glory, as in Heaven, so on Earth, be to those of you, who shall lead the Way, and be instrumental in the Resauration of the Families of Jacob.

F I No I i S. dament in

But chiefy and above all, I carriedly recommended to you This the Confideration of your elemanature; towards which you expect no Bayfu from your 184/2 floor you will not be a see can give no decourse



er

to liof be,
eft,
llel
our
ert
he

ald ald ck, ur-

th, be of

and the same of th